THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 209 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Beef Diversion Attacked; Himmler Bans 'Fatigue'; Budget Director Cautious

The World's Day—August 2, 1944

Boston: Hotels Reported Getting Choice Beef

Charges of excessive diversion of choice beef cuts to hotel restaurant channels away from the general public were leveled at the meat packing industry today by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers & Provision Dealers' Association. [Page 2.]

Boston's biggest need for war workers shows up in foundries and plants making electrical and rubber products, Leon J. Kowal, Director of the Boston Area for the War Manpower Commission, said in connection with "Loyalty Week." [Page 2.]

Closing of the Armed Forces Induction Center at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, and the transfer of its activities to Fort Banks in Winthrop during the last of August was announced by officers of the First Service Command today. WAC recruiting and Aviation Cadet examinations will go to First Service Command headquarters, 808 Commonwealth Avenue. [Page 2.]

Italian Service Units, composed of prisoners of war, are making an important contribution to the war effort through their work at the Boston Port of Embarkation, Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., commander of the military port, said during a press inspection of port facilities. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Himmler Orders Ban on 'Fatigue'

Heinrich Himmler, newly-appointed Commander in Chief of the German Reserve Corps, has issued his first order of the day, calling upon all officers and men to renounce selfishness and fatigue, Berlin radiocasts said.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has threatened to withdraw supplies from the EAM resistance movement in Greece if it persists in refusing to reach an agreement with the present Greek Government in exile. It has been previously announced that an Allied military mission is in Greece with ELAS, the military body of EAM.

Trials of 960 persons accused of helping Jews by hiding their possessions are being held in Nagyvarad, Transylvania, by occupation authorities, according to a Berlin dispatch received by the Religious News Service.

Washington: U. S. Budget Director Cautious

In calling for federal budget estimates for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1945, Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, asked departments to estimate needs under various assumptions: continuation of the war on all fronts, end of hostilities in one of the theaters of war, or the end of hostilities on all fronts during the next fiscal year. [Financial Page.]

In an early appeal to conserve paper, the War Production Board asked merchants to omit frills in wrapping Christmas gifts.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration announced that a small group of observers has gone to Italy to study the problem of caring for refugees pouring into that country from German-occupied Europe. Spurgeon M. Keeny heads the mission.

National: 51 Ships Delivered on East Coast

East coast merchant shipyards delivered 51 ships during July, including 27 Liberty ships, nine tankers, nine military and six long-range cargo ships, it was announced at Maritime Commission offices in Philadelphia.

Far East: U. S. China Mission Visits Communists

In Northern China, an American military mission is visiting Communist and other areas. [China and the Communists: First Page, Second Section.]

Admiral Koshiro Oikawa has been appointed chief of the Japanese Naval Staff, succeeding Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, who has joined the Supreme War Council, the Japanese Naval Ministry announced.

Former Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo has been elevated to the court rank of Junior Second Grade from Senior Third Grade by Emperor Hirohito for his "past distinguished services," a Tokyo radiocast said.

New Thailand Cabinet will be headed by Maj. Kovit Aphaiwongse, who is succeeding Luang Bipul Songgram, whose government resigned July 29, the Tokyo Radio announced.

Americas: Argentine Press Group Issues Protest

Argentina's Press Department issued a communiqué strongly condemning the recent distribution of pamphlets using expressions which the bulletin said were injurious to Argentina's fraternal sentiments toward the other American nations.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 4.

Vandenberg Shows Truman Once Critical of President

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan said today he read to Republican Senators at a conference yesterday excerpts from the Congressional Record of Aug. 14, 1941, which he said showed Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice - Presidential Nominee, once was critical of President Roosevelt.

"I haven't anything to say about it," Senator Vandenberg told reporters. "The fact is that I read it at the conference. It speaks for itself."

The record showed Senator Truman, Chairman of the Senate War Investigation Committee, submitted a report on that day critical of certain phases of the home front defense program and charging the wastage of millions of dollars in camp construction.

Responding to Senator Vandenberg's question as to where final authority rested with respect to priorities and curtailments, Senator Truman said no final conclusion had been reached "but the last information I have is that it rest with Mr. (Edward R., Jr.) Stettinius." The present Undersecretary of State was then chief of the OPM Priorities Division.

The record continues:

Senator Vandenberg: In other words, the Senator is now saying that the chief bottleneck which the defense program confronts is the lack of adequate organization and co-ordination in the Administration of defense?

Senator Truman: That is exactly what the hearings before our committee will prove.

Senator Vandenberg: Who is responsible for that situation?

Senator Truman: There is only once place where the responsibility can be put.

Senator Vandenberg: Where is that—the White House?

Senator Truman: Yes, sir.

Senator Vandenberg: I thank the Senator.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, August 2, 1944

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	14, 15
Movie Guide	10
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	10
Sports Page	16
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	8
Facts Versus Falsities (With Portuguese Translation)	
Today's Woman	13
Advertising	
Amusements (grouped)	4
Classified	15
Restaurants (grouped)	16

Weather Predictions

Cloudy—Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Holbrook—Saturday.
Medford—Sunday.
Somerville—Sunday.
Watham—Sunday.
Dennisport—Sunday.
West Dennisport—Sunday.
Hyannis—Sunday.
Barnstable—Sunday.
West Barnstable—Sunday.
Craigville—Sunday.
Centerville—Sunday.
Osterville—Sunday.

Coed Winner

By a Staff Photographer

Grace P. McKinlay

Young Quincy girl, who has just been awarded the first woman's scholarship ever to be given at Northeastern University. Besides the honor of being chosen as the outstanding woman of the entire Day College student body, this award means a lot to Grace because she is working her way through college.

Story on Page 2

N. E. Farmers Hail Coming Of Food Freezers

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONGMEADOW, Mass., Aug. 2—Hundreds of smalltime New England farmers were today encouraged by Edward Thomson, retiring President of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, to think for the first time in years of avoiding pending bankruptcy as the result of the wartime development of home-freezing food lockers which "will enable farmers to do business 52 weeks in the year."

At the same time, Mr. Thomson stated in an interview on his front porch here today that the new development is so revolutionary in its promise of improving farm conditions that returning war veterans can be given a high degree of assurance that the farms they intend to rush to after the war will actually prove "havens of security" rather than financial liabilities.

Food freezing units, he said, will take a lot of the insecurity out of farming. Where the smalltime farmer, upon whom New England largely depends for agriculture, he added, ordinarily must sell his crops quickly at the prices he can get in season, he will be able to freeze and store his produce for distribution throughout the year.

Is Electrifying

The effect of this development upon smalltime farming will be electrifying, Mr. Thomson declared. He knows because he operates three farms of his own which he is holding for his son to take over when he returns from military service. Take the farmer raising raspberries which spoil quickly when picked. The farmer usually must sell his crop within two weeks. But by storing them in food-freezing units of his own, the farmer can hold the raspberry crop for distribution at prices more favorable to his security.

That applies to meats, fruits and other perishable products, the land expert explained. Hence, in this single development of wartime

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Churchill: Axis Recoils on All Fronts; Turkey Severs Relations With Reich; U. S. Forces Advance Toward Rennes

Russian troops reach Baltic, cutting off German force; Finland expected to quit.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While American forces in Brittany pushed rapidly southward to within 30 miles of the important city of Rennes, Russian armies swept through to the Baltic and came within 30 miles of Latvia's Capital, Riga.

The impetus of the Russian drive, which farther south had come into the suburbs of Warsaw and within 10 miles of the East Prussian frontier, appeared likely to force Finland out of the war. Following the resignation of President Ryti, and his replacement by Marshal Mannerheim, the Finns were reported to be opening negotiations with the Russians.

On the Western Front, General Montgomery appeared to be gradually increasing the pressure on the Germans. General Bradley's Americans at the west end of the line pushed through Avranches and Pontorson in their nine-day advance that took advantage of weak German resistance on the flank. General Dempsey's British forces 12 miles southeast of Caen breached the German line at a point which had been strongly defended and pushed southward 12 miles from Caumont.

General Montgomery evidently intends to make sure of his flank by pushing across the 100-mile width of Brittany, thereby enabling the center to advance freely and force the Germans to engage in a major battle.

Presumably the advance will gain momentum as the armies emerge from the difficult hedgerow country of Normandy to the more open lands to the south.

In Russia, General Bagramian's feat in pushing to Tukums and then reaching the Latvian coast west of Riga has successfully cut off all means of escape for the two German armies stationed in the Baltic States, except by water. The Sixteenth and Eighteenth German Armies defending Estonia and Latvia once numbered some 350,000 men. How many they now number is uncertain. So far they appear to have made no effort to withdraw.

The half-dozen German divisions similarly placed in Finland were reported from

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

By a Staff Artist

Fate of Finland in Balance

Shaded section shows Finland, whose submission to Russia is expected following a change of Presidents. Black line gives approximately the battle front, where Russian forces have reached the Baltic near Riga and are in the suburbs of Warsaw.

Finland Names Mannerheim As 'Peace' Leader

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 2 (Reuter) — German troops are evacuating Southern Finland, according to unconfirmed reports reaching here from several sources. It is stated the troops are being shipped to East Prussia.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 2—President Risto Ryti's resignation and the appointment of Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim as the new President of Finland are the most serious moves yet taken by Finland to hasten new peace overtures to Russia.

Finnish politicians, watching Russian military progress in the Baltic states, obviously have drawn their own conclusions concerning the fate of the German armies there as it relates to Finland's future.

This is the first essential step toward formation of a new Finnish peace government. It is now known that only last week Mar-

Continued on Page 12, Column 4

Sansapor Leap: Climactic Blow In New Guinea

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 2—The latest American landing at Sansapor near the Northwest tip end of Dutch New Guinea has a far greater significance than the mere by-passing of an enemy air base.

It marks the practical conclusion of three months' operations on Dutch New Guinea, which have consisted of a brand new set of tactics.

The new beachhead, which today was reported expanding virtually without enemy opposition, may be the final blow in a campaign which can be summed up as having conquered Dutch New Guinea by breaking it up into little pieces.

When American infantry troops landed at Hollandia just across the Dutch border on New Guinea, on April 22, they embarked upon a bold campaign which was to employ by-passing tactics on a large scale.

Isolate Garrisons

Subsequent landings at Sarmi, Wakde, Biak and Noemfoor chopped off big portions of enemy-held coastal territory, leaving behind isolated enemy garrisons to be mopped up at leisure.

The success of these tactics was proved when the landing was made at Sansapor July 30. It was a climax to a long series of hops which left the enemy forces in New Guinea helpless.

As the boats ground up on the

Continued on Page 12, Column 6

Finland names new government which is expected to sue for peace with Russia—Nazis term Ankara action equivalent to declaration of war.

Turkey severed diplomatic relations with Germany—and Finland named a government expected to seek peace with the Russians—dramatically underlining Prime Minister Churchill's stirring words to the House of Commons today which pictured the enemy recoiling on all fronts throughout the world.

The Prime Minister disclosed the grim toll which Nazi flying bombs are taking in England. But he thundered out a summary of the successes on land and sea. And in a mood of almost icy optimism, he predicted that it will be possible to shift new Allied strength to the Pacific within the year. Defeat of Japan, he added, may follow sooner than anyone has dared to think before.

The Turkish action was short of war. But Churchill pledged Allied support if the Turks, as the result of their diplomatic action, were attacked. The Germans said that Ankara's action was equivalent to war.

Marshal Baron Mannerheim, Finland's new President, was believed to be suing for peace, and there were indications that Russia had offered to consider the Finnish application for an armistice under terms which would guarantee Finnish independence.

Help From Allies Pledged to Turks

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 2—Turkey braced itself for possible war with Germany today, following Premier Sukru Saracoglu's announcement to the National Assembly at Ankara of Turkey's break in diplomatic and economic relations with Berlin, effective at midnight tonight.

The Assembly promptly gave its approval of the Turkish Cabinet's decision.

War will not necessarily follow, the Premier pointed out, adding that such a possibility "would depend on the attitude of the other side."

Early reaction from Berlin by radio was that the action "must be regarded as a prelude to war."

Not Unprepared

Turkey is not unprepared for such an eventuality, Premier Saracoglu assured the nation that Britain had promised "economic and financial help and war equipment to meet the difficulties which would arise" from such action.

[In London today, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said that if Germany attacks Turkey as a result of the diplomatic break, "we shall make common cause with her—Turkey—and take the German menace as well as we can in our stride."]

There is nothing yet to indicate whether this break with Germany

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Huge 'Robot' Toll Told by Premier

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told a cheering House of Commons today that Axis armies were recoiling "on every battle front all over the world."

He said the news from Normandy was especially good and that American forces "might well be approaching the important railway center of Rennes, about halfway across the base of the Brest Peninsula."

Of operations in Eastern Europe, he declared significantly, "It is the Russian Army who have done the most work tearing the guts out of the German Army."

Mr. Churchill promised that Britain's fleet in Asiatic waters would be greatly strengthened by the end of the year and expressed the belief that the interval between the defeat of Hitler and the defeat of Japan "will be shorter—perhaps much shorter—than I had at one time supposed."

Mr. Churchill expressed regret that Argentina "has chosen to dally with evil and also, not only with evil, but with the losing side."

"Nations must be judged by the part they play," he said. "Not only belligerents but neutrals will find their position in the world will not remain entirely unaffected by the part they have chosen to play in the crisis of war."

Argentina, he said, "has not seen fit to declare herself whole-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Churchill says Europe is sliding irresistibly into new and secure foundations: First Page, Second Section.

French Feel They Pay Dearly For Liberation by Allied Army

Continuing his visit to liberated Normandy, Mr. Browne writes today from Bayeux about a very important war problem—the relationship of the French people to the Allied military forces.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BAYEUX, France, Aug. 2—As I write this, a tuneful French song comes lilting in through the open window from the courtyard of our billet—the first song in French I have heard since my arrival in France. It is one of the kitchen maids singing, cheerfully, happily.

Yet only a few weeks ago she was in a German military prison where she was flung for nothing else than the refusal to kowtow to them, and her fiancé was shot as a member of the Resistance movement.

There is no doubt about the enthusiastic warmth of her welcome to the Allies.

The same can be said of the French people as a whole in Normandy. I never encountered nor met anyone who had personally encountered any instance of hostility to the Americans—with the single exception of one G. I. infantryman who was bitter against the French because he had been shot at repeatedly by French-women snipers at the time of the advance on Cherbourg.

Some Resisted Allies

Cases of this sort are hard to authenticate or disprove. It does seem, however, to judge by accounts of the French themselves, that there were a considerable number of Frenchwomen—a small number of course, compared with the total but not negligible—who lived with the Germans, became their wives or companions and eventually chose to follow them back to Germany. It would seem that the cases of Frenchwomen snipers came from this category.

Apart from these exceptions—and they are exceptions to the general rule—the French welcome to the British and American liberators has been cordial. But it would be misleading to imply that it has been enthusiastic.

Normandy undoubtedly is a special case in this respect.

Normandy has unquestionably suffered less under German occupation than any other part of France—and it has suffered more

Continued on Page 12, Column 7

Dewey Asks Aid of G.O.P. Governors

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2—Out of the Republican governors of 26 states which embrace 90,000,000 of the nation's total population and which can yield a winning bloc of 345 electoral votes, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, with the aid of his running mate, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, is today fashioning one of the most powerful political alliances which ever set about to help elect a Republican President.

These state executives went to work here today at the behest of the G. O. P. presidential nominee to accomplish two invaluable purposes in promoting a Republican victory this fall.

One is to help Governors Dewey and Bricker bring into sharp focus what they believe will be a major issue in the campaign which is, as they put it today, "to end the chaos and squabbling of the New Deal over the jurisdiction and power of the Federal and state governments by settling constructively the area of responsibility between these units of Government."

Political Instrument

The other is to turn the present loose relationship between the Republican governors and the national ticket into an effective instrument of political campaigning and to put its full support behind the election of two of their own number to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency this fall.

The governors showed themselves ready and willing at their opening session and there is no reason to doubt that Mr. Dewey has in the making a unique and unusually strong mechanism to enlist behind his candidacy in the coming weeks. While there are minor divergencies which will have to be ironed out before the governors can agree on a common front of the ambitious 15-subject agenda Mr. Dewey presented to them, essential agreement will be forthcoming without difficulty and it will mark the middle road which the nominee himself wants to travel to the end of restoring significant powers to the states and still leave ample room for the Federal Government to function in such fields as unemployment insurance, public health, development of national resources, national labor problems, and public works.

Governor Dewey made his own position clear by emphasizing that his purpose was to settle what he described as the long-existing "confusion between the Adminis-

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Senator Clark Trails In Missouri Primary

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2

Missouri's Senator Bennett Champ Clark, seeking renomination for a third term, fell nearly 20,000 votes behind Attorney General Roy McKittrick on the Democratic ticket in the Aug. 1 primary, and seemed certain to have been beaten.

Senator Clark, who was vigorously assailed for his isolationist stand prior to Pearl Harbor, trailed Mr. McKittrick 135,088 to 153,250 in 3,794 of the State's 4,512 precincts on the Associated Press count, but the absentee vote of about 30,000 remained an important factor.

Gets 160 Nylons And No Bill to Foot

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Mrs. Mildred Little of Chula Vista, Calif., has been bequeathed 160 pairs of nylon hose, most of them new.

She also will receive 540 dresses, 277 blouses, 53 nightgowns and slips, 280 sweaters, 303 scarf sets, 462 cuff sets, 231 purses, 240 pairs of gloves—and $2,500 cash.

The bequest was disclosed when an inventory of the estate of the late Mrs. Sarah E. Smith of suburban Worthington, Ohio, was filed in probate court. Mrs. Little is the wife of Mrs. Smith's nephew.

Army Asked to Take Control Of Philadelphia Transport

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Philadelphia Citizens Committee asked Mayor Bernard Samuel today to obtain martial law in Philadelphia to prevent a resumption of Negro-white fights, and gang looting attendant upon a tieup of the city's bus, trolley, and subway system.

The Committee, which also asked President Roosevelt to seize the paralyzed transportation system, said that if "the intolerance and reaction" is permitted to continue it will be "the beginning of the spread of reaction against other minority peoples, particularly the Jews and [Roman] Catholics."

In Washington Federal seizure of Philadelphia's transportation system for operation under Army supervision was indicated today after a conference of White House and Army officials with the National War Labor Board.

Jonathan W. Daniels, administrative assistant to President Roosevelt, told reporters "there is every indication that the case will be referred."

Referred for Action

He meant by this referred to the President "for appropriate action," the method employed by the NWLB to obtain Government seizure in cases where labor disputes have not been settled otherwise.

A spokesman for the Board said it had reached a decision but would not announce it until mid-afternoon. Other officials who declined to be directly quoted said the decision involved seizure by the Army.

Philadelphia regional board officials told NWLB Chairman William H. Davis that the transportation tieup "hinged" on an order

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Racial problem raised in Philadelphia strike: Page 3.

Diversion of Choice Beef To Hotels Under Attack

Excessive diversion of choicest beef cuts to hotel restaurant channels was charged against the meat packing industry yesterday by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers & Provision Dealers' Association.

Labeling the alleged practice as "the most disgraceful kind of discrimination" against the people of Massachusetts, he said it means that the "hard working family man who is unable and unwilling to patronize the expensive eating-out place for his family's meals is forced to eat the poor grades of beef only."

Meanwhile it was announced from Washington today that the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration have agreed to make "utility grade" beefsteak and roasts point-free beginning Aug. 13 but to continue under rationing the commercial grade. The two top grades of beef, choice and good, were not covered by the directive, and will remain under rationing together with commercial grade steaks and roasts.

About 70 Per Cent

Mr. McCabe estimated today that beef supplies coming into Massachusetts constitute about 70 per cent of the present meat supply, pork 25 per cent, and lamb about 5 or 6. However, he explained, the type of beef carcass which the retailer receives, "after the choicest cuts have been removed," does not permit him to sell a high grade of meat to the public.

Representatives of several major meat packing offices in the city had no comment to make on the retail grocers association statement.

Government regulations permit the meat packers to divert a percentage of their beef production to their hotel and restaurant supply branches, Mr. McCabe said, but the meat packing industry, "operating under the legal protection of this ruling, has chosen to select substantially all of their production of the better grades of beef for diversion into the hotel restaurant channels because of the greater margin of profit in this type of business."

Regulations Urged

A fair regulation, Mr. McCabe said, would require that each packer be permitted to divert a percentage of each grade of beef into hotel restaurant channels, thus sharing the limited supply of good beef with the fellow who eats at home.

"We know that limited supplies of good grades of beef are available," he reported, "but when the entire quahtity of good beef, limited as it is, is denied to the war-working public who eat at home, that is rotten discrimination that should be corrected at once."

Commenting on Mr. McCabe's statements, a New England representative of the American Meat Institute of Chicago said today:

"We recognize that the retail meat dealer is having difficulty obtaining sufficient quantities of the better grades of beef to meet the demand of his customers just as the meat packing industry is experiencing similar difficulties. Meat packers generally are making every effort to supply their regular customers of all descriptions.

"With respect to the better grade of beef it should be realized that in the case of the three top grades produced under Federal inspection 45 per cent now is going to the armed forces. This fact, coupled with the fact that 30 per cent fewer cattle went to feedlots during the first six months of this year, is responsible for civilian consumers experiencing difficulty in finding cuts from these grades, both in retail markets and elsewhere.

Little Change

"The industry expects little change in the situation with respect to top grades of beef, and it threatens to get worse. It is reasonable to assume, since military needs are not getting smaller, the percentage for the armed forces may have to be increased.

"It should be emphasized that the ever-growing 'black market' which the government seems unable to break up, is diverting thousands of the top grades of cattle from legitimate meat packers, included among which are the federally inspected plants, which are the only ones furnishing men and women in uniform with meat."

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Mrs. Roosevelt At Funeral Of Miss LeHand

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was in Boston today to attend funeral services for Miss Marguerite LeHand, her husband's personal secretary for 20 years.

The President's wife arrived at the Hotel Statler this morning and declined to make any public statement, declaring that she was here merely on a personal visit. She was even reluctant to have any photographs taken, but relented as she left a Secret Service car in front of St. John's Roman Catholic Church in North Cambridge, where the services were held.

Mrs. Roosevelt plans to return to Washington early in the afternoon.

Dressed quietly in a navy blue silk suit, she joined the immediate family of Miss LeHand as they walked up the steps of the church. Previously she had called at the rectory next door for a brief visit with the pastor, the Rev. Hugh Blunt.

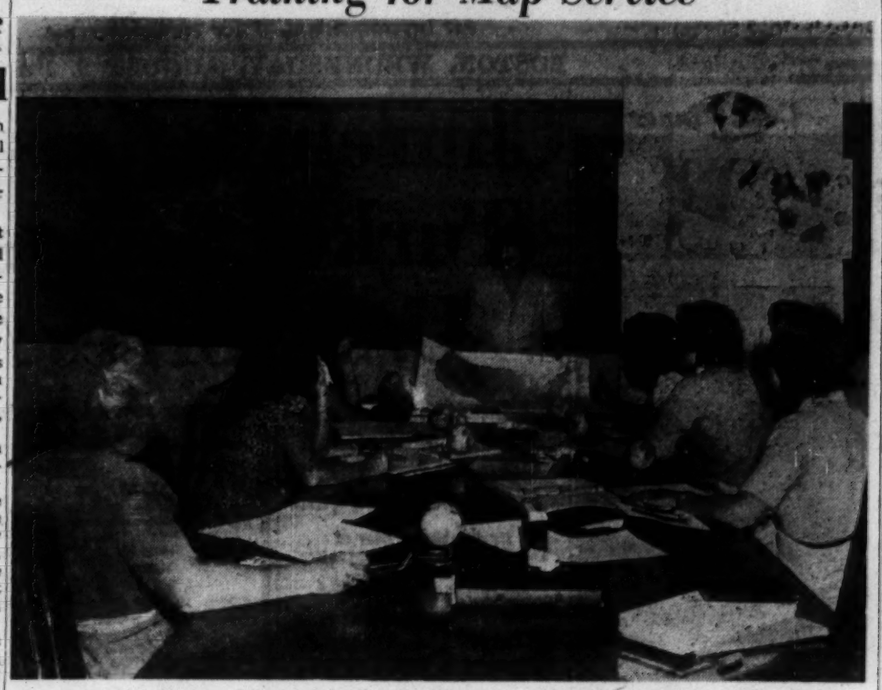
Several prominent public figures came to Cambridge today to attend the funeral of the woman whom President Roosevelt characterized yesterday as "faithful and painstaking, with charm of manner inspired by tact and kindness of heart." James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, arrived about 10 minutes before the hour for the service. Shortly afterward, Joseph P. Kennedy, former Ambassador to Great Britain, arrived, accompanied by Joseph F. Timilty, former Police Commissioner of Boston.

Miss LeHand had been living with a sister, Mrs. Thomas E. Collins, at their old family home on Orchard Street, Somerville. From that home, Marguerite LeHand set out to learn and follow the secretarial career which finally brought her to the top job of the nation—secretary to the President. She resided at the White House with the President's family until ill health forced her retirement in 1942. Her nickname "Missy" was given her by the President's daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger.

Textile Action Withheld

Most of the issues between the Textile Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and a group of woolen and worsted manufacturers in the New England area, which were discussed at a War Labor Board hearing at the Boston Federal Building yesterday and last night, were taken under advisement by the three-man panel, it was announced today. A report will be issued shortly.

Training for Map Service



Much-Sought Skills Developed at New Wellesley College School

Conducting group study of map making and interpretation at the new School of Techniques at Wellesley College is Miss Alice M. Dowse, Assistant Professor of Geology and Geography at the college. The course is one of a number offered by this summer school as a venture in adult education specially aimed at helping to meet urgent demands for war and postwar skills. When completed, and coupled with a college degree, the course meets the requirement for Civil Service rating as an engineering aid. Among other modern mapping techniques, it includes the use of aerial photographs in photomapping. Members of the group have found much interest in the idea of the great relief map in Babson Park, and of the Mapparium in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building in Boston. The Mapparium is a 30-foot globe made entirely of colored glass.

Quincy Girl First Coed to Win Scholarship at Northeastern

Winner of the first woman's scholarship in the history of Northeastern University is popular coed Grace P. McKinlay of Quincy, who entered Northeastern with the first freshman class of girls in July, 1943. President of the University, Dr. Carl S. Ell, announced the $100 award today.

The honor was conferred on the young Quincyite for her high scholastic average, excellent character, and participation in numerous extracurricular activities.

Red-haired, blue-eyed, and full of fun, Miss McKinlay also possesses an earnestness of purpose that wins the respect as well as affection of classmates and faculty. She has worked hard to get to college and is working even harder to stay.

Second youngest in a family of five, where circumstances tended to discourage college aspirations, Miss McKinlay pounded a typewriter for a year, following graduation from North Quincy High School, in order to earn enough money to embark upon her chosen career. Two months of that time were spent in the offices of Jackson and Moreland, engineers, and 10 months at the Bethlehem-Hingham Shipyard.

Such work only increased her determination to secure a college education. To hear her enthuse over swimming and tennis, not to mention basketball, you'd never guess that her major is mathematics. Much less when she tells you she used to "hate arithmetic." But all that was changed when she started algebra. She knew then she had found her favorite subject, and except for trigonometry, which "has too much arithmetic," her ardor has never waned. Intricate calculus is currently keeping her happy, though German, Shakespeare, Physics, and Physics Lab make large demands on her time.

In the interests of the exchequer she works 12 hours a week in Dean Harold Marvin's office and on Friday evenings and all day Saturdays in a candy store in Wollaston. On Northeastern's accelerated program which enables students to complete the five-year course in three, Miss McKinlay's vacations from classes have been brief and she has spent them all earning money. Small wonder that she is at the moment looking forward to a "just for fun" week in September.

One reason she chose Northeastern is the possibility it offers of alternating periods of work and study. So far she hasn't had to stop classes to take a full-time job, and this scholarship means a great deal to her as further insurance against that eventuality. It is not her first reward for scholastic ability. Her brilliant record at high school brought her a D. A. R. award and two honor society scholarships. The Northeastern scholarship was given in the name of Omega Sigma, women's organization to which every coed automatically belongs.

Dewey 'Wins'— But It's Called Off

It was still only the month of August, but Dewey "won the election" from Roosevelt by 100 votes. But technicalities arose and the election results were called off.

Tufts College students cast about 1,200 ballots last week end in a Presidential straw vote.

But provoking protests began to pour in. Socialists complained their candidate, Norman Thomas, was not represented on the ballot. Others complained that 600 votes had been stolen, and that 200 "stuffed" ballots had been entered.

Result: Editors have disqualified the whole vote, and strong editorials criticizing sections of the college community will appear tomorrow in the college weekly announcing with determination that the straw vote will be run again. Stationing of police at polling places has not been mentioned as yet.

Collegians-Elders Unity Aim of Wellesley Study

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 2—One of the most stimulating things about the new School of Techniques at Wellesley College is proving to be the fact that young college students and their elders are working together in many of the courses. Enthusiasm and experience are welded into vigorous new viewpoints, it is being found, according to Miss Dorothy W. Dennis, Director of the school.

This is particularly noticeable in the two courses in writing techniques, "Narrative Writing," conducted by Dr. Elizabeth W. Manwaring, Professor of English at Wellesley, and "Practical Writing Techniques," led by Dr. M. Ruth Michael, Assistant Professor of English.

In the case of Dr. Manwaring's own "Narrative Writing" group, the different viewpoints of members provide one of its most valuable features, they feel. Experienced professional authors are stimulated by contact with the fresh approach of the young college students to the problems which come up. And, in turn, the younger members of the group value the opinions of writers who have proved what they can do.

This is even more evident in the "Practical Writing Techniques" course, according to Dr. Michael, for the assignments of this group are shorter and there is more contact between members.

The main objective of this course is one which is of national interest these days. It is to train experts in the preparation of government and other reports, using language which is clear and simple, in place of the involved verbiage often associated with such writing.

President Roosevelt himself has commented in the past on the complicated phraseology employed in such things as air-raid precaution notices. And there has been a good deal of public amusement, mingled sometimes with irritation, over the obscure wording of many official and business reports and instructions.

That this summer's conferences and institutes at Wellesley have been doing a good deal beyond mere talking about problems and their solutions was proved in an appetizing way last night in the Botany Building. Headed by Miss Helen Davis of the Botany Department, a group of those who have been putting theories to practical use in the college victory garden feasted on the products of that garden. Soybeans and peanuts were included in the list of corn, tomatoes, green peas, wax beans, and other foods grown in it.

The fact is that practicality is the keynote of all the Wellesley adult education experiments and conferences this summer. The School of Techniques, for instance, has not forgotten the excellent opportunities for practical experience in modern languages provided by dining-table groups. Special tables are often set aside in Tower Court for conversation exclusively in Spanish, Italian, or German.

Critical Need for Workers Is Felt by Boston Foundries

Boston's most critical manpower need lies in its foundries, Leon J. Kowal, Director of the Boston Area of the War Manpower Commission, reported today.

"Any man who is interested can go to any Western Union office and wire us collect, and we'll get in touch with him," Mr. Kowal added. "This is the first time we have done this."

The next labor demands at the top of the list come from plants making electrical and rubber products.

Of "Loyalty Week" now on in Boston with its purpose the maintenance of manpower in local war industries, Mr. Kowal commented:

"If we keep presenting the facts about our manpower needs to the public long enough and hard enough, it is bound to have its effect. Previously there has been no over-all effort such as this week to bring out the necessities of our war plants."

Principal speaker on Boston Common tonight in connection hibit the "Shot from the Sky" exhibit of war-captured war material will be Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the War Production Board.

Ralph A. Bard, Undersecretary of the Navy, who had been scheduled to speak with Mr. Wheeler, proved at the last moment unable to get away from Washington.

"Six crucial foundries here could use 400 workers right away," Mr. Kowal continued. "Only men are wanted, they have to be able bodied but not necessarily skilled. The most important of our foundries is making castings for railroad equipment, for use abroad as well as here at home. All told, we could use 10,000 workers right now.

"Only a small proportion of the continuing loss of workers to war industry in this area is caused by the draft. Less than 25 pe rcent would be a conservative figure."

Farmers Hail Food Freezers

Continued from Page 1

research, Mr. Thomson saw the doors opening for New England farmers to become self-sufficient, producing and marketing their own products without the delay and costs of a middleman. He envisaged higher standards of living for farmers and a possibility of licking the abandoned farm problem which has left many communities in a state of blight and decadence.

"New England will always be a center of smalltime farming, where families make their own living off the land," Mr. Thomson contended. "While the small farm can never operate as efficiently as the large farm, it can become self-sufficient with enough left over to provide a reasonable bank account. Developments like home-freezing units are what the small-time farmer has been waiting for to make his struggle for subsistence more of a pleasure and less of a fight."

"But we must not forget that the farm will have to compete with highly mechanized industries for its labor after the war. Our abandoned farms are due in part to the call of high wages in the cities drawing the farmers' sons away from the land."

In the contemplated rush of war weary veterans back to the land, Mr. Thomson perceived a great opportunity, as well as a great danger to farming and to those who invest their savings unwisely. It's a community responsibility, he said, to set up machinery to help the veterans locate wisely. Given the right place and a few tools like food-freezing lockers, he said, "and the war veteran has a reasonable chance of finding the security he will be looking for on the farm."

Tiger Cat Is Left $100,000 By Will Of Brookline Man

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 2 (AP)—Woodbury Rand, lawyer of Brookline, left $100,000 for the benefit of his eight-year-old tiger cat, Buster, in his will filed in Norfolk County Probate Court today.

In a codicil executed May 1 of this year, Mr. Rand cut off seven relatives to whom he had originally bequeathed $20,000—explaining that he had revoked the gifts "because of their contemptuous attitude and cruelty toward my cat."

Mr. Rand left $60,000 to be administered by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company for the shelter and maintenance of the cat and another $40,000 to Margaret T. Thompson, Mr. Rand's former housekeeper, to be used for Buster's welfare.

ways, also, under the terms of the Buster better than anyone else," wrote Mr. Rand, and he added that the tiger cat had "a great affection" for her.

Buster will benefit in other ways, also, under the terms of will, in which Mr. Rand wrote: "Any personal property of mine which would add to the comfort of Buster, such as my radio, sweaters, blankets, three electric fans, and his (Buster's) comb and brush, leash and harness and favorite chair, shall be at the disposal of Mrs. Thomson."

Salvage Director Stresses Need Of Paper Containers

"The paper crisis is not coming, it's here," John C. Kiley, New England Regional Salvage Director of WPB, said yesterday, "and particularly in the field of containers of all kinds—cartons, paper bags, corrugated board, manila envelopes, and the like."

"And this isn't the last we'll hear of paper shortages," he said. "New governmental restrictions reserving for military use 35 per cent of all fine paper and 100 per cent of all moisture-proof containers are the latest indication that Boston and New England will be increasingly short of all kinds of paper," he pointed out.

The new Army-Navy order means that there will be no containers at all for export and that the next demand of the military will make deeper inroads into civilian paper supplies which are already too deficient.

Unless everyone saves all his waste paper from now on it will soon be necessary to carry food in one's personal containers, he said, adding that many types of food may soon have to be shipped in wooden barrels instead of being packaged.

Ship Honors Maine Native

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Marcus H. Tracy, Liberty Ship named for a Goldsboro, Maine, native who became a New York shipping executive, slid into Portland Harbor recently from its New England Shipbuilding Corporation ways.

"There's a telephone in the house where I am moving

Can you connect it for me?"

This is a perfectly natural question which is frequently asked of us today.

We wish we could say yes in all cases, but our answer must be qualified.

Yes—we can *probably* connect it if you already have service in the house from which you are moving, and if you are moving within the same exchange or immediate geographical area.

Yes—we can connect it if your use of a telephone is essential to the proper discharge of your duties as a member of one of the following groups: (1) armed forces and government; (2) war production and directly related activities; (3) public health and welfare.

No—we cannot connect it if you are moving outside of your present telephone exchange or geographical area, and we cannot connect it if you do not have telephone service at your present address, unless you are in one of the above listed groups that are entitled to immediate service.

You see, since there are not enough telephones to go around, we must distribute those that are available as fairly as possible. The telephone that is in the house to which you expect to move may be needed by a professional person or essential war worker or by someone who has already been waiting many months.

Please understand, however, that your application will not be forgotten, and that it will be filled in its turn.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass.; U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Gloucester Sets Fish-Catch Record

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2 (AP)—A new all-time high for fresh-fish catches in a single month — 27,553,500 pounds — was set here during July.

The total was more than 1,000,000 pounds better than the best previous month, August, 1943.

Its value to fishermen and wharf workers was estimated at $1,600,000.

The record was set despite voluntary curtailment by draggers and seiners due to lack of adequate storage and freezer space for handling the fish after it had been processed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy—Rain

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy with rain beginning tonight and continuing Thursday. Little temperature change tonight but not quite so warm. Winds will be moderate and occasionally fresh.

Maine: considerable cloudiness. Little temperature change tonight. Thursday, mostly cloudy with showers and occasional thunder storms in southwest portion. Not quite so warm.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Considerable cloudiness with showers in extreme southwest portion late tonight. Thursday, cloudy with showers and occasional thunder storms in south portion and not quite so warm.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with rain beginning early tonight and continuing to Thursday. Little temperature change tonight but not quite so warm Thursday.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:22 p. m.; height 10.3 feet. Thursday, 10:58 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

High Humidity Laid To Tropical Storm

High humndity today was caused by the tropical storm over North Carolina last night and brought heavy rain to Philadelphia, according to the Boston Weather Bureau.

It is expected to bring rain to Boston by tonight.

At 6:30 a. m. today the humidity was 90 per cent but it gradually lowered until at 1:30 it was 60 per cent. Officials of the weather bureau explained that 100 per cent is saturation, or rain.

Actual thermometer readings were those of a typical midsummer day, at 11:30 a. m., 82 degrees, and at 1:30, 86.

Philippines Future Poses Varied Political Issues

By Ray Cronin

Chief of the former Associated Press Philippines Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 (AP)—The passing of President Quezon may bring these developments in postwar Philippine politics:

A decided decrease in the strength of the all-powerful Quezon Nacionalista Party.

Abandonment of Mr. Quezon's theory of one-party government.

The formation of new political factions and rebirth of old parties that went to pieces on the rocks of Quezon rule.

A free-for-all political fight for control of the Government as an independent republic.

The personalities and issues entering into the picture are numerous.

There is Sergio Osmena, who took the oath in Washington as President of the war-exiled Commonwealth Government. Mr. Osmena, a quiet dignified personality, lacks the colorful dynamic force of a Quezon.

Philippine Leaders

A few of those to be reckoned with in the Philippine political setup after the war are Tommy Confesor, genial flashy Governor of Panay Island; Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Manila newspaper publisher and a veteran of Bataan, and Jorge B. Vargas, Secretary to former President Quezon.

There are others who, for safety reasons, cannot be named.

Some of these men are veterans of the fight against the Japanese. Others are serving in the present puppet government. Yet the Filipinos do not look upon them as "Quislings" but as men in a tough spot who are doing a real job for their country under trying, dangerous circumstances.

Mr. Confesor is the No. 1 guerrilla in the Philippines. He has never surrendered to the Japanese and has bitterly condemned the "Quislings" who have played the Nipponese game. If he survives, he should come out of the situation well to the top of the list of potential postwar political leaders.

Romulo Opposes Japanese

Colonel Romulo had been very close to Mr. Quezon since the latter came to this country in exile. The Colonel entered the fray against Japan at the outset and was one of the last men to escape from Bataan and reach Australia. He may return to the Philippines after the Japanese have been driven out, to find himself a national hero. As such he would be a political power. Yet there are certain strong factions in the Islands opposed to him, and it is a question whether he could muster sufficient backing to emerge on top of the political heap.

Mr. Vargas was the "little Napoleon" of Mr. Quezon's administration. He was left in charge of the Government when Mr. Quezon departed. The Japanese continued him in office as head of an "executive commission" and today he serves as Philippine Ambassador to Tokyo.

Many have looked upon Mr. Vargas as a "Quisling." Thousands of Filipinos feel he is pro-American, however. They believe that Mr. Vargas is the only man who has any good excuse to offer for his actions—the excuse that he inherited a dangerous situation and was motivated in most cases by what he thought was best for his countrymen.

With Japan utterly defeated and their safety assured, the Filipino people will follow the ideal of Mr. Quezon for an independent nation, as promised by the United States. Yet an association of eight years with them convinces me that they will split up politically and will form many parties just as soon as the Japanese yoke is lifted.

Osmena to Aid In Liberation Of Philippines

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — Sergio Osmena, new President of the Philippine Government in exile, takes office with these announced purposes:

(1) To co-operate with American military men in every way possible toward the early liberation of his homeland from the Japanese.

(2) To work for permanent freedom for the Islands as an independent nation.

An authoritative source said the Philippines resistance movement has long looked up to Mr. Osmena as a strong and able friend.

Mr. Osmena took the oath of office here yesterday in a hurriedly-prepared ceremony only a few hours after President Manuel Quezon passed on at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Mr. Osmena's wife and 11 of their 12 children are still in the Philippines. One daughter, Maria, is in Washington. She attended the ceremony yesterday and will act as his hostess in any official entertaining.

President Roosevelt said that President Quezon passed on "in full confidence" that his people would be freed of foreign domination, and, with the assistance of the United States, become a self-governed people.

"We," said President Roosevelt, "will always remember President Quezon with admiration and affection. He will be remembered by his people with the respect and veneration that we in the United States have for the name of George Washington."

In New Guinea, Gen. Douglas MacArthur expressed his deep sympathy on the passing of President Quezon.

"He was," he said, "the very apotheosis of the aspiration of the Filipinos for the higher things of life. A great liberal, his name and glory will increase as his policies gradually approach fruition."

Winged 'Pachyderms' . . .

By a Staff Artist

. . . 'Float Through the Air' to the Rescue

'Dumbos' Perform Rescues Of Elephantine Proportions

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"To Dumbo" means in naval-aviation parlance to land a Catalina flying boat, perhaps within range of enemy shore guns, and rescue fliers who have been shot down or forced down. Some of the "Dumbos"—making a noun from the term "Dumbo missions"—are back home now for a well-earned rest. Their exploits are forming one of the finest, most heroic chapters of the narrative of the war in the Pacific.

Two squadrons of the sky-sea rescue crews, Patrol Squadrons 14 and 53, which passed through this port recently on leave and furlough while awaiting reassignment, have a total of 79 rescued Navy, Army, and Marine aviation personnel to their credit. It is the rescuers themselves who call the rescue tasks "Dumbo missions."

Some of the rescues were performed under the hottest of enemy fire from shore batteries. Some of the sea landings were made under weather conditions which made subsequent take-offs wholly impossible—yet the landings and the rescues were made.

Symbol of Rescue

A picture of Dumbo, the elephant character in the motion-picture cartoon, painted on the fuselage of a Catalina flying boat (PBY) signifies one completed rescue mission. The symbol is not yet on all the planes that have performed such rescues, but the style has been set—one Dumbo, one successful mission.

The Catalina which probably holds the record at present for men rescued is the one flown by Lieut. Burgess Smith of Clatter Valley, Farmington, Conn., and copiloted by Ensign George B. Smith of Glendale, Calif., known respectively, as "Big Smith" and "Little Smith." Early this year it picked up six Army fliers from a downed B-25. Three days later it rescued two others, the next day another three, and four days later another pair. All landings were made in the open sea.

Lieut Herman Klinge of Tacoma, Wash., a former football star and assistant football coach at the University of Washington, wears a Silver Star for attempting to rescue a downed Army flier, within 1,500 yards of active Japanese shore guns near Rabaul. While Marine Corsair fighter planes covered his PBY, Lieutenant Klinge landed less than half a mile from shore, in the midst of bursting shells. One shell cut all rudder cables and most of the elevator and tab controls.

Steered With Engines

Lieutenant Klinge used his engines for steering, and made three complete circles of the helpless Army pilot. He was unable to approach near enough to make the rescue, but another PBY made the rescue. Lieutenant Klinge managed to get his plane aloft and out of range of the shore guns, while Marine fighter planes strafed the Japanese gunners on land.

Lieut. (jg.) Leon H. Freeman of San Diego, Calif., rescued six B-25 survivors while Japanese shells from Rabaul burst all around him. At another time he found an entire Japanese battle force firing at him when he detected their presence in the Solomons. Lieutenant Freeman has made 150 patrol missions.

One afternoon's work, the rescue of 13 Marine fighters forced down by "soupy" weather, made Patrol Squadron 53 "Dumbo specialists," according to its commanding officer, Lieut. Commander David Perry, Jr., of Seattle, Wash.

15-Foot Swells

All planes of Squadron 53 went out to pick up the 13 Marines, but the Catalina piloted by Ensign George H. Davidson, of New Orleans, stopped closest to the raft which held most of the Marine pilots, and he took them into his plane. Swells were running as high as 15 feet, Ensign Davidson said, and three hours of maneuvering were required to get all the men aboard.

"After we had them all on board," Ensign Davidson said, "it was virtually impossible to effect a take-off. The entire crew kept busy with the bailing buckets, getting rid of the water we shipped in huge waves."

Ensign Davidson headed his "Dumbo" into the wind and waited for the arrival of destroyers, which mae in two hours. The rescue plane was taken in tow, but seas were running so high that members of the crew of the plane were endangered. The plane was abandoned and sunk.

Under Enemy Fire

Lieut. Bill Davenport of Charlotte, N. C., put his Catalina down off Taroa Island in the Maloelap Atoll, under the active fire of enemy three-inch guns only 200 yards away, and rescued a downed Marine Corps pilot.

Lieut. Harry M. Nearing, of Kansas City, Mo., rescued six Army fliers from a B-25 downed by ack-ack, and returned to Makin Island with almost no gasoline left.

Lieut. John F. Wunderlich, also of Kansas City, rescued two Navy fliers from a Douglas dive bomber, in the open sea between Maloelap and Majure. Rough weather prevented a take-off, and rescuers and rescued stayed on the bucking Catalina all night, being given a tow by a destroyer the following morning.

Other stories of heroic action of the Catalina "Dumbos" are coming in from many quarters. Their work means much to the battle of the Pacific in the preservation of experienced pilots and in the morale of fliers bound into battle.

The Catalinas, big, comparatively slow and almost clumsy gondolas of the sky, have been the objects of many a jest by Navy pilots since the war began, but the men they have rescued have nothing but praise for the "Dumbos," their gallant crews.

Regiment That Saved Corps on D-Day In the Spearhead Drive Wins Honors

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — The regiment that saved an Army Corps from catastrophe on D-Day —"New York's Own," the 16th Infantry—won double honors Aug. 1.

The Army made public an extraordinary citation in which the entire regiment won official distinction for heroism. The colonel of the regiment was promoted to brigadier general.

Col. George A. Taylor of Portland, Ore., commander of the 16th Infantry, was one of seven colonels whose nominations for promotion to brigadier general "in recognition of outstanding leadership and courage on the field of battle" were sent to the Senate Aug. 1 by the President.

His regiment, part of the First Division, spearheaded the landing of the division and an entire corps in Normandy. It struck the toughest beach and the most savage fighting of D-Day. When it finally was able to advance, it was on paths through the minefields marked by its own casualties.

The regiment's beach was near Colleville-Sur-Mer, and it was heavily fortified. While the men approached it in the early morning, heavy seas swamped the boats, and hundreds of men, trying to wade ashore in shoulder-deep water, fell under the fire of artillery, machine-gunners and snipers in cliffside positions.

"Within a few hours almost a third of the assault strength were casualties," said the citation.

It told of leaderless men piling up on a seven-yard-wide beachhead, pinned down by heavy fire, and went on:

"In the face of an apparently hopeless situation, the 16th Infantry began its reorganization. Officers and men gathered the remnants of their units together, and slowly, with groups being cut down almost as soon as formed, began to develop from a confused, hurt mass into a cohesive, determined fighting force. . . .

"With grim determination . . . the regiment forced its way forward in a frontal assault on five principal enemy strong points. . . .

"They drove back a fanatically resisting enemy and repulsed five separate counterattacks by numerically superior forces until the First Division and Corps beachhead was secured. . . . Individually and collectively the members of the 16th Infantry Regiment turned threatened catastrophe into a glorious victory for the American Army."

Acute Labor Dearth Hits Three Sections

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Philadelphia area with 3,000,000 population, the Newark area with 1,600,000, and Madison-Merrimac, Wis., have been classified by the War Manpower Commission as having acute labor shortages that "will endanger essential production."

These three areas were put into Group 1 and will be denied new war contracts. They were taken out of Group 2 which consists of cities with non-acute labor shortages that "may endanger" essential production.

On the other hand, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and Brunswick, Ga., were shifted from Group 1 to Group 2, meaning the "acute stage" has passed. There are 69 areas in Group 1, a net increase of one. There are 116 areas in Group 2. WMC said that by Sept. 1, Philadelphia faces a shortage of at least 15,500 workers, Newark 14,400 workers and Madison-Merrimac 2,500, most of them in one ordnance plant.

Bar Congress Hears Lasting-Peace Plan

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2 (AP)—Establishment of a permanent organization of nations to maintain peace by means of legal sanctions has been proposed to the third Inter-American Bar Congress by Frederick R. Coudert of New York, President of the American Society of International Law.

The organization, he said yesterday, would have equal representation in its General Assembly.

Membership would be based "principally upon the capacity of the countries to contribute to the maintenance of peace."

The proposal explains that "any threat of force against any other country would concern the society of nations, and any war of aggression should be considered as a violation of the law of the nations.

Army Lowers Monthly Quota For Aircraft

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—War production plans seesawed today as announcement of a three-per cent reduction in aircraft goals coincided with a report that labor shortages have posed a major threat to armament output.

Aircraft sights were lowered to an objective of slightly more than 100,000 planes for 1944 by trimming schedules for the next five months by 3 per cent.

This will bring production to about 8,274 planes monthly for the rest of the year—far lower than the 9,118 delivered in March but higher than the July figure, announced yesterday, of exactly 8,000. July output was 499 planes behind schedule and 49 planes behind June's tally.

Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, said yesterday the modest cutback would cause no unemployment and was made for "strategic reasons, not because of inability to produce more." The new production level will persist, he added, "until Germany is brought to her knees."

But Mr. Wilson joined Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces, in declaring that the labor shortage in foundries and forges, steel mills, heavy-tire factories, heavy-artillery plants, ammunition works, and some other fields is endangering the armament program.

"We have a job on our hands to get those items up and get them up fast," Mr. Wilson asserted.

General Somervell yesterday reported production shortages existed in 320 arms categories. In some 90 items, he declared, the Army did not have even half of "minimum requirements"—the reserve supplies here and abroad which may be drawn upon by commanders in the field.

Spanish Settlement Denied by London

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The British Foreign Office has "categorically denied statements published in the Spanish press, saying that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had told the House of Commons, "Spanish-British relations could now be considered as settled," London Radio said Aug. 1.

The radiocast quoted the Foreign Office as saying that "Mr. Eden never made such a declaration, neither at the House of Commons nor anywhere else."

Early Opening of Schools To Allow Farm-Aid Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2—To help meet the farm-labor shortage, many Virginia schools are considering opening in August and "vacationing" for a period when farm hands are greatly needed in the fall, Dr. Walter Newman, assistant Superintendent of public instruction, said here.

Schools in eight Virginia counties already are planning to open in August, Dr. Newman said. They are in Buchanan, Dickinson, Isle of Wight, Lee, Nansemond, Southampton, Wise, and Wuthe counties.

Two Party Platforms Hit in Thomas Talk

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP)—Platforms of the Democratic and Republican Parties are "literally interchangeable," Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, said last night.

"I could read their programs to you and you could not guess which was Democrat and which Republican," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at the University of Chicago. "In many important cases you could not guess what is really meant by the planks of either party except as an evasion of issues."

Mr. Thomas said both parties "sing the same song in praise of private, competitive capitalism and neither of them can nor will restore such an economic order."

Racial Problem Raised In Philadelphia Strike

By the Associated Press

As a walkout of Philadelphia transporation employees developed into racial violence, two new labor disputes involving 5,500 workers were reported today, bringing to more than 33,000 the total idle workers throughout the nation.

What started as a labor dispute in Philadelphia by today had become a race problem. Police arrested more than 300 as gangs, which police said were made up of teen-age boys armed with bricks, bottles, knives or guns, looted stores and attacked passers-by.

Six thousand trolley, bus and subway employees were idle. The riding public, 1,500,000 fares daily, was discommoded. War production was retarded. The workers booed union officers who begged them to return to work.

Philadelphia's trouble developed, the company said, as a protest over hiring Negroes but the Congress of Industrial Organizations Transport Workers Union claimed it was instigated by enemy agents aiming to incite race riots.

A new dispute idling 4,000 employees of the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company developed in Detroit. A United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) spokesman attributed the stoppage to a lockout he said resulted after many employees failed to appear for a suddenly advanced starting hour. No company official could be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, the U. A. W.'s executive board acted in Milwaukee to end a strike of 7,000 employees in five Detroit plants of General Motors' Chevrolet gear and axle division. The board designated Melvin Bishop, a regional director for the union, as administrator of Local 235, with which the strikers are affiliated.

Two Detroit area labor disputes ended with the return to work of 1,000 employed by the Stinson division of Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation and with an agreement to reinstate a group of Montgomery Ward & Co. clerks dismissed for refusing to help with a Sunday inventory. The Ward dispute had threatened to close four stores.

At Pottstown, Pa., 1,500 employees of the Spicer Manufacturing Company were idle, and union officials, charging war production was "being sabotaged by the present management," appealed to President Roosevelt and the War Labor Board to seize the plant.

A three-day strike involving 4,300 at the General Steel Castings Company, Granite City, Ill., ended yesterday but began all over again almost at once when 300 Negro chippers walked out, again halting production work of the other 4,000.

About 4,700 idle since July 28 at the Trenton and Roebling, N. J., plants of John A. Roebling's Sons & Co. were under WLB direction to return to work at once.

In Muncie, Ind., American Federation of Labor glass bottle blowers of Ball Bros. Company, voted last night to ignore a WLB order to return to work. Five hundred have been idle since July 23 in a jurisdictional dispute between the A. F. of L. group and the C. I. O. glass, ceramic, sand and silica workers.

The California Shipbuilding Corporation at Los Angeles telegraphed the 10th Regional War Labor Board at San Francisco that if labor trouble continues at the Federal-Mogul Corporation's San Francisco plant it will soon affect the yard's delivery of troop ships.

J. M. Warfield, Calship Manager, said that Calship obtains engines for its troop transports from the Joshua Hendy Iron Works at peninsula. The Hendy company uses Federal-Mogul bearings for the engines.

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. . . is "a magnificent book . . . about inspiring men" (*Los Angeles Times*).

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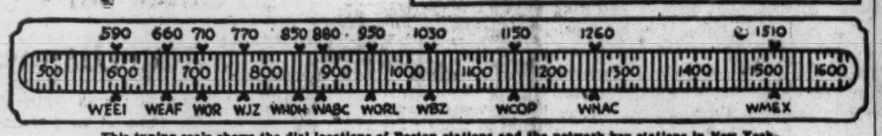
Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America: sk	Telegraphic reports of	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	first game of double-	News program
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic serial	Pepper Young's Family	header at Chicago:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	'Listen & Let Live'	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Philadelphia Athletics-	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Chicago White Sox	News; Art Kassel's Or.
4:15	guest stars; songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Athletics-White Sox	Freddie Martin's Orch.
4:30	Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Athletics-White Sox	Red Nichols' Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: News	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Athletics-White Sox	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	"Easy Rhythms"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	WEEI Food Fair	Music; Industrial Talk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	Comment; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters";	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Marshall McNeil, news	Something for the Girls
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	show; Perry Ward, mc	News of the World	Parade; Terry's Tunes	News service
7:30	'Easy Aces': sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Vincent Ladell, songs	Radio Newsreel	Dance Time
7:45	'Easy Aces': sketch	ern drama	Frontline Headlines	Air Lane Trio	Dance Time
8:00	Allen Jones, with	Paul Neilson, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	Woody Herman Or	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls: The	Beat the Band: Eddie	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Hersholt: News	Bartletts"; drama	Mayhoff; H Sosnick Or	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Victor Herbert's Music
9:00	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Alan Young; Bea Wain;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15	Jack Carson Show	Network program	Peter Van Steeden's Or	"Screen Test"	bert's "Rosamunde"
9:30	Mildred Bailey; D.	Andy Kirk's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"	Barbara Luddy in mys-	(Incidental music)
9:45	Ellington; E. Vito	Dance Orch.; Drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	tery drama	Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	R. A. Gunnison, news	Newscast
10:15	"Merry Widow"	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Judge Marvin Jones, tlk	Vocal trio
10:30	"The Colonel"	Silver Nocturne	starring Phil Harris;	Glenn Williams' Or.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
10:45	"The Colonel"	Silver Nocturne	Musical Knowledge	Parade; Music; Weather	Alvino Rey's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Frankie Master's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:30	Symphony Or; Ber-	Fishermen's program	Geraldine Fitzgerald in	Shep Field's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	nard Herrmann	Dance orchestra; News	"The Letter"	Shep Field's Orch	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Ranger Joe's Ranch	Musical Clock	ship: religious program
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	John Seagle, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; recording
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Serenade for Strings	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Church in Wildwood	Lora Lawton: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	'Linda Crockett'; drama
10:15	"Light of World"	Woman and the War	Robert St. John; news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Going Shopping" with
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	'March'g Along'; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Marie Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Road of Life: sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	Vic and Sade: sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Star Playhouse"; dr.	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch: music
12:15	"Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm & Home Makers	Marjorie Mills: talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Fiynn, news	"Off the Record"	Studio program	Vincent Lopes' Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Theo Carreiro; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life,	Jimmy Grant, songs	'The Guiding Light': sk	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Mystery Chef: food facts	'Today's Children': sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Dramatic serial	Summer Serenade	'Woman in White"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Jane Cowl Series: talk	Music; News; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Telegraphic report:	Sports program
3:15	Music; Parade	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cleveland Indians-Chi-	News service
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	cago White Sox base-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	ball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; Songs	Backstage Wife: sketch	Cleveland Indians-Chi-	News; Fats Waller's Or.
4:15	guest stars; Song	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	cago White Sox	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
4:30	Vet's Information	State Dept of Education	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Music in Variety	Count Basie's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted: news	Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown"	Music in Variety	Bob Chester's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	lies: E. Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	Chick Carter" sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	"Victory Notes"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950: Music	Loyalty Week; speaker	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner dance
6:15	CBS World News	Newscast	Kay Lorraine	"Digest"; Snapshots	Dinner dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Salon Music	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Marshall McNeil, news	Loyalty Week; speaker
7:15	J. Nesbitt: Parade	Salon Music	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service: Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Mystery Drama	'Charlie Chan': mystery	"Confidentially Yours",	Al Woll & His Drifters
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; dr.	Chester Bowles, talk	drama; with Ed Bagle	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Excursions in Science
8:00	Suspense: D Crisp;	Paul Nielson, news	'Those We Love': drama	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	"Banquo's Chair"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	'Those We Love': drama	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting	First Service Command	U. of Chicago dramas:	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley: News	'Can the Japanese Be	Performance: Variety	'The McGuffey Readers'	Irish Melodies
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	Assimilated Into the	Music Hall: Sonny Tufts	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15	teur program	American Way of Life'	guest, Lina Romay	"Screen Test"	kovsky's Serenade in
9:30	"Corliss Archer"	Harry James' Orch.	Edw. E. Horton Show;	"Starlight Serenade";	G major
9:45	"Corliss Archer"	Dance orch.; Drama	guest, Billie Burke	Alfredo Antonini, cond	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line":	Raymond Gram Swing	Harry Savoy: Benay Ve-	Henry Fladstone, news	News service
10:15	U. S. Navy pgm.	Silver Nocturne	nuta; P Van Steeden	Well-Known People; tlk	Sam Donahue's Orch.
10:30	Larry Douglas;	Joe E. Brown; Stop or	March of Time: Ralph	Parade; Music Roundup	Benny Goodman's Orch
10:45	Ella Logan; orch	Go; quiz show	Bard; Vice-Ad Waesche	Music Roundup; Wither	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Harry James' Orch.
11:15	Unrationed Jam	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:30	"Viva America";	Fishermen's program	New World Choristers;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Mercedes, guest	Musical pgm; News	Soloists; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

A WINDOW DISPLAY DESIGNED FOR YOU!

. . . At Kennedy's, 32 Summer St., Boston, all this week, is a full-sized window display, demonstrating how easy and clean war work is. The display shows girls actually operating machines used in the manufacture of electronic tubes for our armed forces. The demand for this type of equipment is so great that Kennedy's has contributed their window to let us show you how pleasant and interesting this work is — in the hope that you will offer your services — full or part time — at profitable wages — to the war effort. Don't miss seeing this window — today — and then determine to do your part to help bring our men in service home quicker.

★ ★ ★

John P. Marquand has suggested the following pledge for Loyalty Week:

"If I am doing war work, I shall give the best that is in me, every minute, every hour, every day that I am needed, until the enemy is crushed.

"If I am not so engaged, I shall offer my services for war work, full or part time.

"If I can do neither, I promise our leaders to do all which they may ask of me to hasten our final and decisive victory."

WOMEN

Practically any woman or girl who can thread a needle will find light, clean, interesting work at Raytheon.

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Work in one of our plants or — if qualified — as a secretary, typist or bookkeeping machine operator.

Will you investigate — today?

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Men with electronic and radio experience are specially needed at Raytheon! But there are many other classifications, skilled and inexperienced, where you may find a profitable, pleasant job at Raytheon.

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New Films in Prospect for Boston Screens

Home-Coming of a Soldier

Anne Baxter, Ruth Nelson, Ray Collins, and William Eythe in the film version of "The Eve of St. Mark," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan Theater.

'Eve of St. Mark,' 'Bathing Beauty,' 'Marine Raiders'

"The Eve of St. Mark," a film version of Maxwell Anderson's stage play about a young soldier from the Middle West and the family and fiancée he left behind, will be seen at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. Anne Baxter and William Eythe head the cast. Among the players are Michael O'Shea, Vincent Price, Ruth Nelson, Ray Collins, Stanley Pragor, Henry Morgan, Robert Bailey, Jean Dolan, and Toni Favor. John M. Stahl is the director and William Perlberg the producer for 20th Century-Fox.

The other feature on the bill will be "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," another in the series about Henry and Dizzy. This time, it seems, they become mixed up with the town's welfare board. Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith, Olive Blakeney, John Litel, and John Mortimer are in the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Bathing Beauty'

An elaborate Technicolor production has been given to "Bathing Beauty," the new film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. Red Skelton and Esther Williams head the cast and contribute respectively to the comedy and the swimming aspects of the entertainment. The story is about a song writer who falls in love with a swimming teacher but finds his romance interrupted by a producer who wants to get some songs written. A water carnival provides the climax.

The cast includes Basil Rathbone, Bill Goodwin, Ethel Smith, Carlos Ramirez, Jean Porter, and Harry James and Xavier Cugat with their orchestras. The program will be completed with short subjects.

★ ★ ★

'Marine Raiders'

After a preview last evening "Marine Raiders" began regular showings today at the Keith Memorial. Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey, and Robert Ryan head the cast, the former as officers in the Marines and the latter as a lieutenant in the Australian Women's Air Auxiliary. Training methods of the Marines are shown, and there are scenes of fighting in the South Pacific.

The companion feature is "Twilight on the Prairie" with Johnny Downs as the principal entertainer.

★ ★ ★

'Story of Dr. Wassell'

A second week is scheduled at the Paramount and Fenway for "The Story of Dr. Wassell," C. B. De Mille's Technicolor film account of the adventures of the heroic Navy doctor who brought a group of wounded sailors safely out of Java in the face of the Japanese invasion. Gary Cooper plays the title role and Laraine Day is featured.

"The Hour Before the Dawn" is expected to open Tuesday.

★ ★ ★

Gabin in 'The Impostor'

Beginning Thursday Jean Gabin will be seen in a Hollywood film, "The Impostor," at the RKO-Boston. The film gives him the role of a convict who escapes from a bombed French prison, assumes the name and identity of a sergeant killed in action, and goes to Africa to join in resistance against the Nazis. Ellen Drew, Allyn Joslyn, Richard Whorf, and Ralph Morgan are in the cast.

On the stage will be Lionel Hampton and his orchestra, Pops and Louis, and the Two Zephyrs.

★ ★ ★

'Gaslight' at Uptown

Beginning Thursday Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, and Joseph Cotten will be seen on the screen at the Uptown in "Gaslight," film version of the stage thriller called "Angel Street." The other feature will be "It happened Tomorrow," a fantasy directed by René Clair, with Dick Powell and Linda Darnell to head the cast.

★ ★ ★

'Gaslight' at Exeter

At the Exeter "Gaslight," starring Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, and Joseph Cotten, will continue through the remainder of the week. The companion feature, which also stays, is "Chip Off the Old Block" with Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, and Helen Broderick. Starting Sunday the films will be "Pin-Up Girl," with Betty Grable, Martha Raye, and John Harvey, and "Three Men in White," with Lionel Barrymore once more as Dr. Gillespie.

'Family' Reception

A group of drama students at the Boston University summer session will be given a backstage reception by members of the "3 Is a Family" cast at the Colonial today at the conclusion of the matinee performance. The stage manager, Elmer Brown, will talk to the students on production and acting.

Hampden for Cambridge

Walter Hampden will test a new play at the Cambridge Summer Theater late in August. The play, a comedy, is still untitled, Arthur J. Beckhard will direct.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Here's To Us," starring Jean Muir. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinee 2:30

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:35, 9:00. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 4:05, 7:30.

Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:45, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:35, 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Happy Go Lucky." 1:15, 4:30, 7:55. "Gay Sisters," 2:45, 6:00, 9:30.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Dorothy Lamour, Fred MacMurray. 10, 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Secrets of Scotland Yard," C. Aubrey Smith, Stephanie Bachelor. 11:40, 2:40, 5:38, 8:30.

Modern—"3 Men In White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 10:40, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10. "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 10:45, 1:40, 4:35, 7:10, 10:00. "Stars On Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 9:30, 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:50.

Paramount—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO-Boston — "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall, Anthony Quinn. 10:59, 1:59, 4:59, 7:59, 10:32. Stage Show, 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:32.

Scollay — "4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 10:05, 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.

State — "Once Upon A Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair, 11:30, 2:15, 5:00, 7:48, 10:30. "Stars on Parade," Larry Parks, Lynn Merrick. 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:10.

South Station Theater—"Patrolling the Ether." "Hot Money," "Songs of the Range," "Colorful Colorado." "Important Business." "Battle Stations." "Flicker Flashbacks."

Telepix—"Air Detectives." "Kentucky Thoroughbred." "New Mexico." "Spars of the Coast Guard." Two color cartoons. Digest of World News. Benchley. Cont. 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 12:30, 4:10, 8:00. "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. 2:10, 6:00, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"4 Jills In A Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 9:05, 12:15, 3:25, 9:40. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "3 Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. Continuous 1:45-11.
Allston: "Follow the Boys." All Star Cast. "Tornado." C. Morris, Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Follow the Boys," All Star Cast. "Bermuda Mystery," P. Foster, Ann Rutherford.
Regent: "Standing Room Only," P. Goddard, Fred MacMurray. "Timber Queen," R. Arlen.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Passage to Marseille," H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Anne Sheridan, D. Morgan. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Sailor's Holiday."
Coolidge Corner: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, M. Raye. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehmann.
Cleveland Circle: "Up In Mabel's Room," M. Reynolds, D. O'Keefe. "Jam Session," Ann Miller. Continuous 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria," J. Mason, C. Lehman. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. "Flight Command," Robert Taylor, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.
University: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:00, 6:20, 9:40. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:48, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 11:35, 3:00, 6:20, 9:40.
Par: "The Hitler Gang," Robert Watson. "Jam Session," Ann Miller.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn. 2:30, 8:19. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:48, 5:58, 9:08. "Battle of New Britain." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50.
Mystic: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. 1:30, 9:21. "Under Two Flags," R. Colman, C. Colbert. 3:17, 7:30.
Strand: "Her Primitive Man," L. Albritton, R. Paige. 3:31, 6:36, 9:41. "Candlelight in Algeria," James Mason, Carla Lehman. 2:01, 5:06, 8:11.
Maplewood: "Somewhere in France," Constance Cummings, Robert Morley. 1:52, 7:52. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:22, 9:22.
Orpheum: "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 2:10, 7:55. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 9:00.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. "Mooon Over Las Vegas," Ann Gwynne.
Fellsway: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "The Navy Way." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Follow the Boys," Stage and Screen Entertainers. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pin-Up Girl," Joe E. Brown, Betty Grable. "Action in Arabia," Virginia Bruce, George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Seven Days Ashore," M. Maguire, W. Brown.
Strand: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "See Here, Private Hargrove," R. Walker, D. Reed. "Kitty O'Day."
Strand: "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton, B. Barnes. "Nine Girls," Anne Harding, E. Keyes.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Shine on, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Our Wife," Ellen Drew, Melvyn Douglas. 2:05, 7:50. "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. 3:44, 9:29.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee.
Coolidge: "Shine On, Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. Short Subjects and News.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community: "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Francis Lederer, Akim Tamiroff. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake, Bob Haymes.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway, Barbara Hale.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "I Married A Witch," Frederick March, Veronica Lake. "High School Girl," Cecelia Parker, Carlyle Moore, Jr. From Dusk to Midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady In the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLQ2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—Midnight Workers' Playtime. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV6RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—In English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"William Holt Reports." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Radio Theater: Shakespeare's Characters. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.36 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Tabacalera Nacional Concert. S. A. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

On the Screen

Anne Baxter and Joan Blondell will appear in "Bon Voyage," a film based on Josephine Lawrence's novel, "A Tower of Steel," to be produced by Twentieth Century-Fox. The story has to do with young office workers, and the cast will be largely feminine.

★ ★ ★

M-G-M has bought the screen rights to Arch Oboler's radio drama, "Alter Ego," a dual-personality story, acted on the air by Bette Davis.

★ ★ ★

Universal will produce a film called "The Suspect" with Charles Laughton and Ella Raines in the leads.

★ ★ ★

Clark Gable and Lana Turner will have the leads in "Lucky Baldwin," a romantic screen biography of a noted California promoter.

★ ★ ★

Isobel Elsom has recently been added to the cast of Warners' film production of "Between Two Worlds." Other players in supporting roles will include Henry Stephenson, Joan Winfield, Richard Nugent, Martin Lamont, and Jean Ransome. Paul Henreid, Eleanor Parker, and Patric Knowles will be starred.

★ ★ ★

Werner Janssen will prepare the musical score for Hunt Stromberg's "Guest in the House."

★ ★ ★

Universal will present Gloria Jean and Kirby Grant as the leads in "Mike Goes to a Party," a musical with a radio background.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale; recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; music.
4:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Voice of the Army.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m. to 7:30 p. m., same as WBZ.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m., same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 9 p. m., same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30, same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert
7:00 p. m. to 11:15, same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

On the Esplanade

In Observance of "Loyalty Week"
Sponsored by
War Manpower Commission

"El Capitan" March ..... Sousa
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
"Deep River," Negro Spiritual
Arranged by Jacchia
Finale, Symphony No. 5 ..... Beethoven
Ballet Suite "Nutcracker"
Tchaikovsky
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme
McBride
On the Esplanade
Brown-Langendoen
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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CARY GRANT
JANET BLAIR
"ONCE UPON A TIME"
plus "STARS ON PARADE"
TOM'W
MGM's
BATHING BEAUTY
In Technicolor
Red SKELTON
Esther WILLIAMS
BARRY SINNER
JAMES CUGAT
AND ORCH. AND ORCH.
plus
PETE SMITH'S
"Movie Pests"
Crime Doesn't Pay
"EASY LIFE"

KEITH MEMORIAL
CAREFULLY COOLED
MARINE RAIDERS
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"BROADWAY RHYTHM"
Errol Flynn—Paul Lukas
"UNCERTAIN GLORY"

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"THE STORY of DR. WASSELL"
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"AND THE ANGELS SING"
Dorothy LAMOUR • Fred MacMURRAY • Betty HUTTON
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JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT

Italians Held Essential At Port of Embarkation

By R. Stafford Derby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Shortage of civilian labor coupled with the impelling necessity to keep uninterrupted the flow of war matériel and personnel to American forces overseas caused the War Department to assign Italian Service Units to the Boston Port of Embarkation, Brig. Gen. Calvin DeWitt, Jr., commander of the military port, stated today.

These units, composed of Italian prisoners of war in a special status, are making an important contribution to the war effort according to General DeWitt who explained that "a short period back, this port would have had difficulty in operating without them, and at the present moment their labor is badly needed.

Commanded by American officers and directed by former Italian officers and non-commissioned officers, the service units are engaged in three main activities at the port: freight handling, maintenance of equipment, and lumber salvage.

That the public might have a factual account of the way in which these Italians are working, an unannounced inspection of the port facilities was allowed to members of the press.

Viewed during a hot midsummer's day, the members of the Service Units were found to be working industriously, willingly and intelligently. No extra guard precautions surrounded the Italians as they went about their jobs in machine shops, warehouses, docks and lumber yards.

Before leaving for the tour of inspection, General DeWitt told the group that in no instance was an Italian employed where American civilians could be hired to do the work. As soon as civilians are available for these jobs, the General explained—"out go the Italians."

Work Schedule

Where a 24-hour work schedule is practical, the service units are engaged on that basis, reporting in day and night shifts. Such an arrangement is in effect at the "chisel" maintenance shop. These "fork trucks" used in loading and unloading operations are a vital part of the activity of the port.

Prior to the use of the Italians in the shop, according to Capt. Robert M. Wikle, in command, the lack of mechanics had held up the repair work so that the floor was blocked with loading trucks "out of action." At the present time the repair work is on a "current" basis with 10 Italians on the job daytimes and another crew of 10 at night.

In the shipside warehouses these trucks, returned to active duty, were seen scurrying about like ants as the supplies of food and repair parts were put aboard ship for overseas shipment. This assignment of the Italians called for teamwork between them and the civilian employees.

Many women are employed in the warehouses as checkers and chisel operators, working along with the service unit members. Here, as throughout the other port facilities, complete harmony of operations was evident. As a matter of fact the tempo which has to be maintained to keep the speed up, in shipping and receiving, allows no other basis for work.

Clad in American uniforms, with their Italian rank insignia attached, and with green "Italy" shoulder patches and cap emblems, the Italians are grouped in companies of comparative American Army size and broken down to work "details" for ease of operation.

Require Pallets

The hundreds of loading trucks require thousands of wooden pallets on which the supplies are loaded for hoisting to the carriers. Maintaining the supply of these wooden platforms is another function which has been given the Italians to operate.

This job is done on Castle Island with Capt. R. F. Schoaf in command. Two Italian officers and 20 men make up the work detail. Equipment consists of a sawmill, wood-working shed and assembly plant. With lumber becoming the No. 1 critical item, it was interesting to learn that the wood used for crating, blocking and safety measures in shipping supplies to our overseas forces is coming back in ballast and reshaped for other uses at the port. At the pallet shop, the Italians receive supplies from this source and make up new pallets, while repairing others that have been damaged by the sharp prongs of the lift trucks.

As the prisoners are kept at the same jobs and become familiar with the operations greater production is experienced. Here at the pallet shop an increase in daily production from 52 a day, 45 days ago, to 104 a day, has been accomplished without any increase in personnel.

The largest number of prisoners seen at work were in the lumber salvage yard where 56 were engaged in unloading, cleaning, and sorting. An impressive note that ran throughout the visit was the activity and good spirit shown by the former enemy soldiers. Most of them seemed fairly young, in good physical condition and willing workers. In the lumber yard this was especially evident as the tanned prisoners, stripped to their undershirts, jigged lumber, hauled nails out and piled up the finished product for further use.

An average week's work in the yard, which is expanding according to Lieut. A. Drooker, in charge, calls for the processing of 50 freight car loads, 60 truck loads, and 15-20 trailer loads of used lumber. Five months ago the yard was salvaging 40,000 board feet of lumber a week. Today the amount has increased to 300,000 board feet. Increased shipments back from overseas ports was given by Army officials as one reason for the larger amount.

Good Relations

Commenting on published reports of friction between civilian labor and the Italians, Army officers pointed out the good relations evident during the visit. There are few points where the civilians come in contact with the prisoners. One of these was at the truck lumber salvage yard across the street from the main yard. A few civilians were working there with some of the Italians. No trouble—was the report of questioned workers.

Salient facts regarding these units as furnished by Army officers are:

1. Italian Service Units were set up by the War Department as a result of military necessity to relieve a shortage of manpower.

2. No prisoner is accepted for service in such units until he has been screened by Military Intelligence. All members are volunteers.

3. The only "extra payment" members of the unit receive as compensation for their work is additional freedom in the form of passes for small groups in their offtime on Sundays.

These facts and the inspection tour were supplied by the Boston Port of Embarkation, which command has charge of the employment of the Service Units.

The housing and administration of the prisoners is the responsibility of The First Service Command. This includes the operation of Camp McKay in South Boston where several incidents have focussed the attention of the public on the prisoners in an unfavorable light.

Following the inspection it seemed to many in the party that the practice of holding out American-supervised tours as inducement for better-than-average daily work was accomplishing its mission. Surely the Italians at the port facilities are giving full value for the 80 cents a day allowed them as wages. The week has six working days, and the days are nine hours long. During the week ending July 22, 1944, the service units' personnel were employed 23,273 manhours on the unloading of freight cars and the movement of cargo to shipside.

Italian Units Retrieve Wood

United States Army Signal Corps

Critical Lumber Reclaimed at Boston Port of Embarkation

Three Italian prisoners of war in a special status remove nails from lumber which has returned in ballast from ships carrying supplies to American assault forces overseas—returning it for further use in shipping matériel. This is only one activity of similar units.

196 Officers Complete Navy Supply Course

Completing their professional instruction in the duties of the Navy Supply Corps, 196 Navy officers received certificates of graduation from Capt. K. C. McIntosh, U. S. N. (ret), officer in charge of this training program, in ceremonies at the Babson Institute of Business Administration in Wellesley, today.

From the school, the Navy officers will put into practice their instruction at assignments on shipboard and field stations throughout the world. Principal speaker at the exercises was Dr. Carl D. Smith, President of the Institute.

Another unit of about 200 Supply Corps Specialists is expected to report at the Babson Institute on Aug. 11, for the two months' intensive training.

Airmen Return

Twenty-one Bay State Navy airmen with two Flying Boat Squadrons in the Pacific are back in this country for rest and reassignment according to a Navy announcement today. The squadrons operated in the Pacific and were instrumental in rescuing 79 aviation personnel who had been shot or forced down in the Pacific.

The men from Squadron 14 are Lieutenants (jg) Herbert W. Faxon of Boston, David S. Haselton of Southbridge and James B. Nourse of Worcester; Aviation Radioman, first class, Joseph A. Briand of Fisherville, Walter J. Fitzgerald of Fall River, Clarence J. Gonyer of Somerville, James L. Kingsley of Holyoke, Raymond T. Marchand of Fall River, Norman E. Torrey of Williamstown and Aviation Radioman, second class, John F. Phillips of Worcester.

Patrol Squadron 53 included the following Massachusetts men: Ensigns James P. Ledbetter, Jr., of Watertown, Emil J. Canning, Jr., of Dedham and Raphael Florio of Natick; Aviation Radiomen, first class, Allan H. Kelton of Florence and Oliver H. Hakala of Auburn; Aviation Radioman, second class, Sumner H. Cobb of Rowley, Aviation Machinist's Mates, second class, Robert E. Padelford of Fairhaven, and Edward C. Baranow of Boston; Aviation Radioman, second class, Anthony Albert of Gloucester; Aviation Ordnancemen, second class, Andre G. Richard of New Bedford and Russell C. Randall of Provincetown.

War Activities of New England

Blanket Deferments End For Men 26 Through 37

Blanket deferments under Selective Service in Massachusetts ended today for registrants 26 through 37, with the State Headquarters notifying the 173 local boards of this ruling. Calls for men in the armed forces will be filled from those "who are making no contribution to the war effort."

Group postponement of those men 26 through 37 until Sept. 1 had been ordered by the State office to allow the boards full time in concentrating on the group 18 through 25, for whom the armed services were making an insistent demand.

Since then the quotas have been filled from this level, plus those registrants volunteering for immediate service.

Lifting the postponement order leaves two groups of Massachusetts men 26 through 37 eligible for deferment. These groups are: First: Men 26 through 29 who are "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest. Second: Men 30 through 37 "regularly engaged in and remaining in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest."

All others may be drafted.

State officials stated that this directive to the local boards was, in effect, telling them that their work must now be considered on a "current basis." The review and reclassification period must be considered at an end. Registrants should be able to consider their present status as permanent under existing regulations.

While this procedure is in effect, State headquarters indicated that there had been no increase in the number of men required to fill current calls, but that strict interpretation of the existing regulations will allow the local boards a pool of men 26 through 37 available for induction.

Induction Center to Move

Closing of the Armed Forces Induction Center at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue and transfer of the induction activities to Fort Banks in Winthrop is expected at the end of August, according to Army officials at the First Service Command today.

Recruiting for the Women's Army Corps and the Aviation Cadet Examining Board's activities, which have been conducted at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, will be transferred to the headquarters of the First Service Command at 808 Commonwealth Avenue at the same time.

Tentative closing date for the center is Aug. 30, with the resumption of its work at Fort Banks planned for Sept. 4. During this weekend, personnel and equipment will be taken to Winthrop and time allowed for proper installation and preparation.

Army officers pointed out that this action was in keeping with the War Department's policy of turning over all leased buildings to their owners as soon as requirements allow such action.

The induction center work at Fort Banks is expected to be conducted in the old station hospital building which was recently closed when its facilities were removed to the larger installation at the Waltham Station Hospital.

Violations Charged In Sale of Leather

Damages totalling $207,604 are sought from five Boston leather companies by the Office of Price Administration in civil actions filed in U. S. District Court today, alleging violation of ceiling price regulations in the sale of leather.

A hearing is to be held at 2 p. m. August 8. The companies are: Martineau & Burke, from whom $42,966 is sought; Lillian K. Newburgh doing business as the Sterling Leather Co., $7,568; Edward M. Newburgh, doing business as the Edward M. Newburgh Leather Co., $70,668; William R. and Samuel A. Martineau and James F. Finnegan, doing business as Martineau and Burke Co., $55,073; and M. B. Silverstein Sons, Inc., $31,328.

Bay State Praised For Its Aid to ODT

Massachusetts received a word of praise today from J. Monroe Johnson, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, for the Commonwealth's action in speeding up deliveries of essential war materials over highways.

Restrictions on use of trucks leased temporarily by operating companies to handle increased traffic during the emergency were suspended at the request of ODT, Mr. Johnson said.

Governor Saltonstall made necessary changes in State laws by issuing an executive order providing that for-hire motor carriers temporarily leasing trucks from private carriers for emergency transportation of essential materials may transfer "distinguishing plates" from one vehicle to another without paying a transfer fee or obtaining consent of the Department of Public Utilities. Both are ordinarily required under State laws.

Newfoundland Modernizing Its Large Fishing Industry

Newfoundland is modernizing its fishing industry and has much to offer the postwar world in sea food declared Gordon T. Canning, Vice-President in charge of sales of Fishery Products, Inc., today. Mr. Canning has just returned from a trip to Newfoundland, acquiring first-hand information regarding the fisheries of that country.

Processors of fish in Newfoundland are installing modern equipment including quick freezers, he said. Rigid quality controls are being set up for the industry at large, which is favorably situated close to the fishing grounds.

He found fishing boats in action in the shadow of large and beautiful icebergs and in sight of the processing plant where the fish are landed, filletted, and quick frozen inside of three or four hours of the time taken from the water.

He saw outports where fish, after processing, is collected by refrigerated steamers for conveying to distribution centers. At the Fogo Islands—reached by steamer in summer and by dog sled or horse and buggy over the frozen ocean in winter—he found codfish in abundance. Around the island of Newfoundland, he found halibut, caplin and other varieties of sea food.

The dogs, so essential in winter, he said, are "parked" under and around the wharves in summer to keep them from the sheep that roam the streets and pastureland.

Mr. Canning, chosen for speaker at the weekly meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Boston at the Hotel Touraine tomorrow noon, is to be tendered a farewell by fellow-members at that time, prior to his leaving for Cleveland when the company is moving its Boston office.

Gordon T. Canning
Vice-president of Fishery Products, Inc., who sees Newfoundland offering much to postwar world in sea food.

$500,000 Left to Bowdoin

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 2 (AP)—Provision for a Bowdoin College endowment fund which ultimately will total at least $500,000 and cash bequests totaling $173,000 were made in the will of Mrs. Lida A. Turner of Brunswick, which was filed in Probate Court here yesterday.

Army Answers Attack on CCC Camp Disposal

Disposal of the 29 buildings of the CCC camp at East Hartland, Conn., by removal, salvage and gifts to local citizens was explained by Army officials at the First Service Command in answer to the charge of Representative William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut of "extravagance" in closing up this camp.

Fifteen of the original installations were removed in 1942 and 1943 to other locations. Of the remaining 14, four were assigned to the State of Connecticut for its use; nine were salvaged through modern methods of recovery of lumber, hardware and fittings and one was given to the local residents for salvage for their own uses.

In addition the Army asserts that eight truckloads of lumber went to the local residents. Following this orderly disposal of the property the area was cleared and all rubbish burned.

Representative Miller wrote the Army on June 23, according to an Associated Press story that offers had been made to buy the structures for as much as $125 apiece, with provision for leveling off the area after their removal.

"After the buildings were pretty well demolished by the bulldozer, a match was set to them and the lumber burned," Representative Miller wrote.

Asserting farmers in the neighborhood were unable to purchase lumber for necessary repairs, Representative Miller asked for an investigation of "this unpardonable extravagance."

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Relations With Germany Are Severed by Turkey

Continued from Page 1

will be followed by the granting of air bases to the Allies.

Blackout precautions already have been announced for Turkey's Black Sea and Mediterranean coasts, to be effective within a matter of hours. Turkish ships in Bulgarian and Romanian ports have orders to return to Turkish waters without delay, and the country's arm of 1,000,000 men stand ready for action, if action is necessary.

German Supply Lines Cut

Most immediate effect of the break, as far as Germany is concerned, is the cutting off of supply lines from Turkey. Closing of the German Embassy and Consulates will deprive the Nazis of valuable observation posts in the Middle East. German agents also, undoubtedly, will be either expelled or placed under close watch, putting a further crimp in Berlin's espionage.

Turkish trade with Germany was drastically reduced some months ago when chrome shipments were cut off after considerable pressure by the Allies. Such strategic materials as cotton, copper, fish, oil seeds, and mohair will now be barred.

Today's diplomatic break apparently has come as no surprise to Germans in Turkey. They began flocking from Istanbul to Ankara yesterday. President Inonu re-received German Ambassador Franz von Papen yesterday morning, and it was reported that the Ambassador had warned members of the German colony in Ankara that those not connected with the diplomatic service would have 10 days to leave the country in the event of a break.

In Berlin propaganda broadcasters have been proclaiming for several days that a Turkish break with Germany would mean war, and Ambassador von Papen has added warning of "momentous consequences."

But despite these threats, there is no indication, according to closely informed observers, that Germany will take military action.

Political Repercussions

Turkey's action, however, will have profound political repercussions throughout the Balkans where already doubt of Germany's ability to last out the summer is seeping through the sattelites. It may well help to stiffen the resistance of Romania and Hungary to German demands for total mobilization.

Eventually Turkey's stand beside the Allies may materially aid any possible Allied effort to reopen the Aegean and the Straits to United Nations shipping and to establish a short supply route to Russia.

Bulgaria's reopening of Russian consulates at Burgos and Varna, latest German diplomatic defeat in the Balkans, is an indication that the Russians have re-established their influence at Sofia and that the Bulgarians may be responsive to the Soviet effort to lessen Sofia's contribution to Germany's war. Such developments are emblematic of fallen German prestige, stemming from the long series of defeats on the eastern front.

Germany Weak

Turkey's semiofficial journal, Ulus, openly declares that Nazi Germany is far weaker today than the Kaiser's Reich in the summer of 1918. It has been common military opinion that in the event of a Turkish break with Germany, the Nazi's 19 divisions in the Balkans will be so tied up holding Greece, Yugoslavia, and the Aegean that only two divisions could be released to fight the Turks.

Since it is not enough, and since the Bulgarians are not expected to move against Turkey without Russian consent, it is believed that the Germans will be forced to hold off. Significantly, no Bulgarian troop movements have been observed, despite the crisis.

Moreover, the Germans are aware that if they unleashed the threatened air attacks on Istanbul and Ankara, this would lead to a new land-front, which they are seeking to avoid.

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Strike Compounds Taxiing

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2 (AP)—One taxicab driver said the tieup of trolley car, bus, and subway transportation was so complete he had to hire a taxicab today to take him from his home to his company's garage so he could get his own cab to go to work.

Allies Take Area In France Rapidly

By the Associated Press

Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Aug. 2

The Allies increased their territory in northwest France by about 50 per cent during the past week and now hold from 1,500 to 2,000 square miles.

The total area of France is 212,659 square miles.

Churchill: Axis Recoils On All Fronts

Continued from Page 1

heartedly, unmistakably, and with no reserve and qualification on the side of freedom."

The Prime Minister declared the invasion of France could not have been executed earlier because "we had not the tackle."

He said German U-boats had been so badly beaten that Allied shipping losses now almost were negligible.

However, Mr. Churchill disclosed that flying bombs had killed 4,735 persons in Britain. He added that 14,000 had been injured, 17,000 homes destroyed, and no fewer than 800,000 homes damaged since the German attacks began on June 15.

The Prime Minister said nearly 1,000,900 persons had been encouraged to evacuate London.

Mr. Churchill's figures disclosed that 5,340 bombs have been launched in the seven weeks since the attacks began. They also indicated that the rate of launchings had dropped appreciably, that the percentage of bombs destroyed before reaching populated areas has risen, and that the rate of fatalities, compared to the number of bombs launched, has dropped somewhat.

"Harder Punishment"

"The only result of the use of this indiscriminate weapon so far as they [the Germans] are concerned, will be that the punishment after their weapons have been struck from their hands by our fighting men will be appreciably harder," Mr. Churchill declared grimly.

Britain's war leader pledged that if Germany attacks Turkey as an outgrowth of the severance of relations between Ankara and Berlin, "we shall make common cause with her (Turkey) and take the German menace as well as we can in our stride."

He said there was great improvement in British relations with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's French National Committee, "largely as the result of careful spadework of Mr. Eden and the great success attending General de Gaulle's visit to President Roosevelt."

Continuing a discussion of political aspects of the war, he said: "I look forward to the closest association of the British Empire, the United States, Russia, and French representatives in the settlement of these European problems.

"This is in my opinion a hopeful moment for Poland, for whose rights and independence we entered the war."

Conditions have improved considerably in Yugoslavia; the Greek Navy again is at sea, and a Greek brigade soon will join the battle in Italy, he said.

Romania can look to Russia for any terms of peace. For Bulgaria, the "moment of repentance has not passed, but it is passing swiftly," he added.

The Prime Minister disclosed that American and British-Canadian forces were of about equal strength in the invasion of Normandy, but that United States forces now are larger. "We have inflicted losses on the enemy about double those which we have suffered ourselves."

To critics of British tanks, he said, both the Cromwell and the American-made Sherman were excellent and "the notorious Churchill," the most thickly skinned 60-tonner, "is coming into its own."

Mr. Churchill touched lightly upon internal difficulties in Germany, but said these "must shock to the foundations the confidence of the people and the loyalty of the armies."

He said that Ambassador Franz von Papen, who failed in his assignment to keep Turkey neutral, might now be returned to Berlin "to takes part in the blood bath that he so narrowly escaped at Hitler's hands in an earlier period."

Nazi Radio Admits Rommel Injured

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 2

A DNB dispatch radiocast from Berlin today confirmed that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was injured in an Allied air attack in France July 17, but said he escaped with a brain concussion and his condition was satisfactory.

"His life is not endangered," the German radiocast declared. Marshal Rommel was injured while driving in his car, the radiocast added.

This was the first German confirmation of reports received through front-line dispatches in Normandy that Marshal Rommel had been injured.

British Veterans To Get Back Jobs

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The British Government "has taken further steps to see that men and women in the services will get back the jobs in civil life which they had to give up to serve their country," a London radiocast recently said.

The act affecting the rights of these men and women comes into operation today. Service authorities are contacting men and women already discharged from war service who will receive leaflets telling them how to make application. The act covers those who took up whole-time service in the armed forces or in civil defense on receiving notice under the National Service Act.

Low Flier Cinches Vote Against Roof Skippers

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (AP)—A low-flying airplane thundered over City Hall as Mayor Stanley W. Church presented a resolution to the City Council. The members passed the resolution as the plane zoomed off in the direction of La Guardia Field.

Subject matter of the resolution: A protest to the Civil Aeronautical Authority against low-flying commercial airplanes.

Polish Premier Offers Plan Of Reconciliation in Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 — Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of the Polish Government in exile has tendered a plan for the reconciliation of his Government with the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of National Liberation now administering the areas of Poland liberated by the Red Army.

Details of Mr. Mikolajczyk's plan have not been divulged, but there is some hope that he may repudiate the more anti-Russian factions of his London regime.

Coincident with the announcement of the Mikolajczyk proposal, the Moscow Radio said the Russian Government and the Polish Committee of National Liberation had exchanged "representatives." Nikolai Bulganin was named as the Russian envoy and Vincent Ryzmowski was named for the Committee.

Russians Gratified

There is no doubt that the speed with which Premier Mikolajczyk and Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer hurried to Moscow and their apparent readiness to enter into concrete negotiations with Russia have been frankly gratifying to Russian observers.

The Russians believe they are indicative of the rising pressure of Polish public opinion and of an increasing sense of political realism, at least among some sections of the Mikolajczyk regime.

There is no evidence that the Russians have any intention of changing their attitude toward the Polish exile Government as a whole. But it is clearly recognized, noetheless, that some members of the London group could make a useful contribution, individually or collectively, to Polish and Allied unity.

For example, it is thought that they might offer at least tacit support to some form of unified national committee and thus provide representation for those Poles who, the Soviets feel, have maintained a traditionally hostile attitude to a Polish-Russian alliance. This may very well constitute the essence of Premier Mikolajczyk's plan.

Room for Give and Take

There is room for give and take, though it is clear that if the Mikolajczyk visit is to be successful, it will require both bold and careful handling on the part of the Polish ministers.

Any insistence on their part all Poles abroad should, without exception, be represented on the Committee is unlikely to meet with favorable response. There is great desire here for a satisfactory solution, but also feeling that the Polish Ministers "might have come six months ago."

While the Russians concede that the exile Government can make an important contribution to unity, it is not felt that participation of the London regime in immediate Polish problems is considered materially indispensable.

In any case, Moscow's principal hope for the stabilizing and bettering of Polish-Russian relations is the Polish Committee of National Liberation. The formation of the committee long has been regarded here as inevitable.

Moscow View

According to the Moscow view, the Polish Committee is a truly substantial organization because it is based on three real and tangible factors—the Union of Polish Patriots, which has been functioning in the Russian Capital for some time; a large and well-equipped Polish army in the Soviet Union, and last, but not least, the Polish underground movement, many leaders of which have come to Russia and openly appealed for Soviet aid.

As the Red Army advances deeper and deeper into Poland, the need for some sort of a Polish administrative authority has become urgent and the Polish National Committee is the result.

The National Committee is not a government, but it resembles the pattern of the French National Committee.

The statement of objectives announced by the Polish National Committee is regarded here as an essentially Polish document. For instance, it is held that the reforms proposed are those which have been in Polish people's thoughts for many years. This is said to be especially true of the proposed land reform. This proposal suggests that 125 acres be taken as the normal upper limit for private estates, and that a land pool under state control be established from privately owned land above this limit, which, with the exception of a reserve for model farms and developments, would subsequently be parceled out to small holders and landless laborers.

Aid for Canadian Families Urged by Mackenzie King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 2—Human resources are of more importance than other natural resources, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King stated in his speech explaining the family allowance bill which he is sponsoring in Parliament.

"We have in the past devoted most of our time to a consideration of how the natural resources of the country may be conserved and developed," said Mr. King, "but it is desirable to conserve human resources and to develop them as largely as possible."

There are three broad avenues along which the Government's reconstruction policy is proceeding.

One is concerned with demobilization and re-establishment.

Another relates to the physical problem of reconstruction.

The third relates to human welfare.

The family allowance plan affects all of these.

To Stimulate Work

The money distributed on family allowances throughout the country is to be spent in the purchase of commodities which will stimulate employment.

"The new social order on which the eyes of mankind are set will place emphasis on life rather than on wealth," said Mr. King. "On human well-being rather than on material possessions. The measure is intended to emphasize the truth that what the nation needs above everything else is to have a healthy, strong, and vigorous population."

The principle on which the bill is based is not new, said Mr. King.

Allowances for children have been recognized as a State obligation in income tax legislation, in connection with pensions for veterans, and dependents' allowances for members of the armed forces.

Through family allowances the principle is now being extended to those whose incomes are in the low brackets.

Rights for the Poor

"The adoption of family allowances," he said, "means the recognizing as the right of children of the poor what is already recognized as the right of children of those in more fortunate circumstances."

Of the approximately 1,500,000 families with children under 16 years of age over one half will receive the family allowance benefits in whole or in part.

"We have to think in terms of our common humanity," said Mr. King, "and our common obligations to each other."

The position of the industrial classes had to be fortified by some such measure as this one if the prevention of degradation of standards of living was to be assured.

Guam: American Flag Raised But Japanese Fight Fiercely

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

GUAM, July 28. Delayed—At a ceremony attended by appropriate dignitaries, the United States flag was raised on Guam yesterday.

While Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' 11-point proclamation was being read on the beach, the Marines who secured it were meeting increasing resistance. They were attempting to reduce the enemy forces bottled on a high three-mile long cliff of the Orote peninsula.

Orote is the site of not only the principal Guam air strip but of the Marine area before the war. It forms the southern rampart of Apra Harbor, which, next to reoccupying the island itself is the principal objective of this operation.

Hard Fighting

Battle-weary after a week of ccontinuous hard fighting, with little or no sleep, Marines were slogging through swamps and the dense jungle growth of coconut groves to get within a few hundred yards of the air strip before being forced to dig in.

Their advance on the Peninsula had been slowed by the terrain and Japanese, and the Marines were fighting one of the stiffest battles of the Guam occupation to date.

It began when the enemy attacked the advance command post and pinned down a company of service troops for 90 minutes.

When tanks came to their rescue the battle started up. By nightfall one company had lost all its officers and was being commanded by sergeants.

Yesterday the Marines pushed ahead against the same kind of opposition. Some men carried small American flags to plant on what remained of the Marine barracks.

Hampered by Rain

Added to their already severe difficulties, the Marines were hampered yesterday morning by the heaviest downpour yet experienced since we arrived on Guam.

When the rains came I was near the front at the right flank inspecting several Japanese 4.7 coastal guns which naval shell-fire and plane bombing had put out of commission.

Within five minutes men in their fox holes were boiling out with helmets. Other Marines stripped to the skin took a natural shower. Fortunately the sun came out before nightfall.

On the way back from Orote yesterday afternoon I passed the largest number of killed Japanese I have seen so far, a hundred or more, who were strewn along each side of the road in an area about the size of a football field. This was an enemy quartermaster depot.

Once sitting under a grove of locust breadfruit trees getting a report from the battalion surgeon on casualties to date, a terrific fusilade of small-arms fire suddenly broke the hot afternoon stillness.

Enemy Attacks

It dawned on us for the first time then that we had no troops before us. There was general lying down flat as a mortar platoon went into action.

Shortly the Japanese began adding to the terrific din of firing with 81mm mortars. For an hour and a half we were pinned down expecting momentarily that the Japanese would rush the small isolated force.

Finally, amid all the firing of both sides, we heard the reassuring whine and roar of medium tanks moving down a narrow road. Soon they had taken up a stonewall position between us and the Japanese and were firing 75's.

Gradually the firing died down. Stretcher men began bringing in the wounded. Casualties were small considering the fierceness of the engagement.

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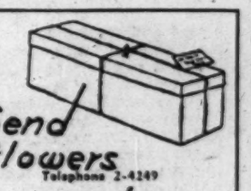
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Florists to Help Veterans Forget Din and Dust of War

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 2 — Anybody who likes to dig in the dirt and grow flowers and radishes and tomatoes can understand the value to many returning G. I. Joes of the program being set up for them by the Society of American Florists.

It's asking florists all across the country to offer jobs to returning servicemen who need a few months of quiet, peaceful work, in order to become re-tuned to civilian life.

Some need such a period, says Robert H. Roland, Executive Secretary of this national florists' group. Some aren't ready to go back to factory benches and whirling machines, to railroad yards, or office desks, immediately upon discharge from battle fronts. They need a little time to adjust themselves, and working with growing things helps.

He saw this proved after the last World War. And there was no nation-wide plan among the florists then. That's why the Society, backed up by the United Veterans Bureau and the U. S. Employment Service in Washington, are starting such a program now.

To Offer Needed Quiet

"The object," explains Mr. Roland, "is for florists to take on fellows slightly upset mentally, or otherwise incapacitated, fellows who need a few months of quiet, peaceful work, to get themselves back into shape. Quite a number of men just happened to come into florists' work for that reason after the last World War, and benefits were so great we're starting on a nation-wide scale now.

"Some of these veterans of World War I stayed on in the florist business. Some rose to be superintendents of greenhouses, or set up in business for themselves. Others after a few months went into other lines of work, completely rehabilitated."

On a recent trip to Washington, he heard of an instance like this arising out of the present war. It concerned a soldier we'll call Bill Smith, whose home was in Los Angeles.

Honorably discharged, Bill went to the United States Employment Service in Los Angeles, in search of a job. He was keyed up, in a war tension.

The Officer Understood

Application papers were filled out, and suddenly Bill tore them up and threw them in the employment officer's face. The latter understood. There followed a patient, man-to-man talk that resulted in Bill's being placed in a flower-growing establishment outside Los Angeles. Back came Bill, in four or five months, calm, collected, ready for a job in the line of work he was engaged in before the war.

It's expected that members of the American Society of Florists will place a good many thousands of such Bills. The Society has thousands of members. While each one, obviously, can't place a disabled or returned soldier, a great many have already indicated they can.

Such veterans will work in small groups, where individual needs can be considered and cared for. And the work of growing roses or tomatoes is away from noise—an important thing, it's said, to some of those newly returned from battlefields. And many physically handicapped can cut roses, pot plants, prepare soil, and train growing things.

Such placing of veterans will be carried on locally, says Mr. Roland, between florists and local branches of the Veterans Administration or the U. S. E. S.

Researcher

Westinghouse
Dr. Edward U. Condon

Associate Director of the Research Laboratories for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected to membership in the National Academy of Sciences, membership in which is based upon outstanding contribution to the field of natural science. Dr. Condon, widely recognized as an outstanding research worker in the field of theoretical physics, is a native of Alamogordo, N. M.

Liquor Trade Sees Prohibition Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—In the opinion of the liquor industry itself, national prohibition not only could be more easily accomplished today, but would be accepted more readily by the people, and more easily enforced.

These conclusions are implicit in a statement just issued here by Max Loeb, Chief of the Field Division of the Illinois Control Division, and Frank A. Weaner, President of the Spirits Club of Chicago, and Associate Editor of the National Liquor Review. In his editorial capacity Mr. Weaner may be considered an unofficial spokesman for the whisky trade.

The relative temperance which has grown up with a wartime liquor shortage, the statement says, was inescapable "and the public has grown accustomed to it."

"If prohibition came again," the statement goes on, "it would not be nearly so hard to enforce as during the last noble experiment."

The citizen, these men explain, is used to control of his eating, drinking and gas-using habits. Office of Price Administration rationing, it is noted, has become a part of the national picture, and nobody feels the loss of individual independence.

Furthermore, it is pointed out, the Government has had a thorough education, and much experience, in dealing with "black markets" in gas, meat, and other commodities. Agencies are set up and operating, the statement declares with disarming candor, "which could, with little change, be adapted to prohibition control."

Antiliquor Sentiment

"The bootlegger and rum-runner, the high-jacker, the racketeer, and the alky makers," the statement continues, "would find the going much tougher than they did in the last dry era."

The statement declares that "there would be better control of materials and containers; counterfeiting of labels would be much more difficult; enforcement officials have gained in efficiency and in thoroughness; inspectors would do more work and get better results; there would be less of them."

"The argument that prohibition would usher in a reign of lawlessness is much less effective than in former days," the statement reads.

The statement goes on to add weight to the dry contention that most persons are antiliquor minded and would accept prohibition if it were properly enforced, by noting that "the amount of dry sentiment is underestimated." The number of local-option elections, it points out for example, is steadily increasing, and "in most of them the drys are successful."

It is estimated, the statement declares, that one sixth of the total area of the United States is now dry, going to to note that "this is a sort of creeping prohibition, which is almost sure to continue to make important gains, especially in rural areas."

The approach of the writers of this statement, observers are led to note, is defensive, and rises apparently out of a tacit acceptance of the premise that there is something inherent in liquor which is at least potentially unwholesome.

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London Plays 'Must Go On' Despite Robot Bomb Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 2—For the first time since the Germans began the flying-bomb attack on London, West End London theaters are putting on a new play. The name of this gallant contribution to the amusement of the bombarded metropolis is "Is Your Honeymoon Really Necessary?"

The principal player is Mr. Ralph Lynn, grandnephew of the famous Victorian novelist, Eliza Lynn Lynton, and one of London's most celebrated comedians.

It has taken London theaters some time to adjust themselves to the new conditions imposed by the flying bombs. In some ways their problem is harder than it was during the blitz. During the winter of 1940-41 raids were confined chiefly to night hours and theaters restricted themselves to matinees. But flying bombs come over at any time of day or night now, so that the easy remedy of afternoon performances is not available.

Of nearly 40 plays in the West End when the flying bombs started, only 12 still survive. Performances often are diversified by the roar of bombs overhead, sometimes supplying an unexpected touch of grim humor, as when recently in one play the leading lady had to remark, "it's so peaceful here," just as the air throbbed with the reverberation of a robot-bomb engine—the harsh grinding noise penetrating thick walls and filling the whole theater.

Among well-known players defying the threats of bombs in nightly performances are Dame Lillian Braithwaite, Miss Mary Jerrold, Mr. Jack Buchanan, Miss Athene Seyler, Mr. Ronald Squire, Miss Hermione Gingold, and Mr. Robert Helpmann.

New Robot Bombs Silent?

LONDON, Aug. 21 (AP) — While more Nazi flying bombs burst upon England, Mr. Herbert Stanley Morrison, Minister of Home Security, told the House of Commons Aug. 1 that he knew "about a lot of horrible things" and hinted that the Germans had been able to give some degree of silence to their robots.

His statement came in answer to a question as to whether "a new kind of bomb is coming over which is more silent than the old one."

"I have knowledge about a lot of horrible things," Mr. Morrison answered. "These bombs vary in their practice somewhat, and there have been cases in which the noise has not been audible."

He did not make it clear whether he referred to a new weapon inaudible throughout flight or to the familiar robot bombs which cut off their engines and glide in silently for long distances — a fact previously announced.

Laborite Member Emanuel Shinwell demanded to know if Mr. Morrison were flippant in his statement about "horrible things."

The Minister of Home Security answered: "No, there are all sorts of possibilities. . . . Anyone doing this job is living in a world where you are up against pretty horrible actualities."

The discussion followed Mr. Morrison's announcement that he was ready to institute standard audible "imminent-danger" signals to supplement sirens. With a half-minute margin, neighborhood horns will sound three two-second blasts at two-second intervals when a flying bomb is near. A horn blast of six seconds will be sounded for "danger passed" when the bomb has left the area.

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Facts Versus Falsities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE Bible, Matthew relates the story of a man whom Jesus healed of the palsy. We read that the sick man, lying on a bed, was brought to Jesus, who said to him, "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee" (Matthew 9:2). These were encouraging words, but how astounding they must have sounded both to the sick man and to his friends! Here was a man who desired to be healed of a bodily infirmity, and Jesus told him to rejoice because his sins were forgiven. Jesus was well aware of what those around him were thinking, and his next words probably sounded even more startling: "Wherefore think ye evil in your hearts? For whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?"

Then, to prove to them that one power heals both sin and sickness, he told the man to get up and walk; and he did so. Thus Jesus proved that destroying sin and healing sickness are one and the same thing and are inseparable; for when man is beheld as God's reflection, His image and likeness, sin and sickness are seen to be no part of the real man. They are falsities, and can be cast out and replaced with the spiritual facts of Life, God. Jesus utilized the spiritual fact of man's unchangeable wholeness and purity as a son of God, and thus healed the sick.

* * *

Nearly two thousand years later, while reading the account of this healing, Mary Baker Eddy was healed of a serious injury sustained in a fall. She glimpsed the truth of man's perfection as the ever-present manifestation of Life, divine Mind, and much to the astonishment of her friends and the doctor, who had pronounced the case incurable, she arose, instantly healed. She realized while reading of the palsied man's healing that sickness is no more the reality of being than is sin. This healing was the beginning of the glorious revelation of Truth which unfolded to her as the result of prayer, consecration, and her deep search of the Scriptures. The results of this revelation of Truth she recorded in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, which she wrote so that others could learn to understand and use the healing power of Truth as she had done.

As we read this book, grasp the truth which it contains, and avail ourselves of the spiritual facts presented in it, we, too, can expect healing. A fact is that which has actual existence. The notion that the real man, created by God, can be sick, sinful, or discordant, is not a fact but a mistaken belief, an erroneous concept of man. That man is whole, harmonious, Godlike, perfect, is a spiritual fact, an established reality, which can never be shaken. God is infinite good and man is His reflection, His image and likeness.

* * *

We read in Science and Health (p. 368), "The greatest wrong is but a supposititious opposite of the highest right." When sickness, danger, or evil confronts us, if we would refuse to believe in its reality, and remember instead that all God made is good, like Himself, how much suffering we could save ourselves and others! Error, or evil, is a mistaken assumption or suggestion of the human mind, and we can correct it mentally, for error is never actual. When inharmony confronts us, to correct it we must realize that it is only the supposed opposite of the truth. As we acknowledge the highest right, or God's omnipotent, ever-presence, and understand that this fact has no real opposite, we shall bring harmony into our experience.

A young woman suffering from a chronic illness sought healing in Christian Science. Realizing that her thinking must be corrected, she studied the Bible and Science and Health earnestly in connection with the Lesson-Sermon given in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, and refused to think that the condition had power or reality, since it was not of God. She stopped thinking of what the body, or the material senses, told her, knowing this testimony was false, and looked to God alone. She acknowledged constantly that man is whole and perfect and expresses the harmonious action of Life, God. As she did so, the discordant condition disappeared.

* * *

Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 471): "The facts of divine Science should be admitted, —although the evidence as to these facts is not supported by evil, by matter, or by material sense,—because the evidence that God and man coexist is fully sustained by spiritual sense. Man is, and forever has been, God's reflection. God is infinite, therefore ever present, and there is no other power nor presence." Since God is ever present, His reflection, the real man, is ever present and ever expresses His omnipotence and goodness. Infinite means without limits of any kind. Think what it means to know and avail ourselves of this fact, to admit that man forever reflects this infinity of good!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Island Quarry

We remember tall grass,
Smoke-gray against thin
Shafts of broken granite,
Wild poppies spilling August,
The still, blue-smiling water.
Summer was petal-soft then,
Winter forgotten in frog sound,
Faint sandaled waving of fern
And tenuous frond.
We remember tall grass,
The gold-glowing, peach-round afternoon
And how, as children,
We played hide-and-seek
Among the brown, regimental cattails.

HAROLD VINAL

PILATUS

IN THE SWISS ALPS: *A Drawing by Edith Emerson*

"IT IS NO USE trying to quench your mother's spirit. Any mountain or campanile is a challenge to her. Now I agree with Henry James that the best view of a mountain is from the bottom." So the Professor resolutely declined to join us, having a secret project of his own. He wanted to poke in the shops of Lucerne without a kite-tail of women and children.

His wife, waving a tourists' folder, claimed our attention anew. "A trip through Switzerland without visiting Mt. Pilatus and its railway would be a mistaken enterprise," she declaimed. A lack of enterprise, we agreed. And it proved the easiest climb imaginable. First one embarked in a neat little boat which chugged merrily along on the blue waters of the Vierwaldstättersee—a long word embodying several English ones!—the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. Someone translated Demageot: "Behold the beautiful lake of the Four Cantons and its wild rocks —the sanctuary of an austere and patriotic probity!" As we glided through the shadows cast by towering peaks, we proffered heartfelt homage to those sturdy men of Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Uri, who made Federation a political principle. How few they were in A. D. 1291, but how brave and how right! The tyranny they overthrew was never reinstated. The fourth Canton? The territory was differently divided in those days. Unterwalden was called Nidwalden, and there was also Obwalden, while Luzern joined later.

* * *

At Alpnachstad, we left the boat and seated ourselves in the droll little open cars with back-to-back seats. Shrieks and exclamations dropped down into yawning abysses or were stifled in tunnels, as the powerful engine grunted its way up the long side of Pilatus. Dazed but exhilarated, we lined up on the terrace of the Bellevue to gasp again as the gigantic panorama unfolded. Far below were the infinitesimal anthills men called cities. Out beyond were the snow-covered ramparts of the Bernese Oberland, stretching from the mighty Finsteraarhorn to the Jungfrau. Nothing would satisfy the junior members of the party but a real climb on foot to the pinnacle of Pilatus. Perched on that eyrie, blown by the wind and warmed by the sun, they identified the Schreckhorn, the Wetterhorn, the Aletschhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger and various lesser peaks. "Why is our mountain called Pilatus?" they demanded on returning to the inn. "Haven't you heard of Pontius Pilate?" countered the wise ones. "The legend is that he threw himself down from here in remorse for not having saved Jesus from the crucifixion." With shuddering glances at the depth below, we agreed that it was perhaps a suitable expiation.

A warning bell announced the departure of the little train. The descent was even more thrilling than the ascent and once more we boarded the little steamer, grateful for surcease from emotion. For some time, Pilatus was lost to view, hidden by its own massive foundations, but after passing the narrow channel at Stansstad it burst upon our sight, silhouetted against the setting sun which cast up great rays and shadows on the sky. Clustered at its foot was the tiny town of Hergiswil, its lights beginning to show bright, for it was already evening there.

* * *

"That tale about Pontius Pilate is apocryphal," commented the Professor when we stormed in, relating the day's adventures in five voices.

"For whom was it named, then?" we asked, aggrieved at being despoiled of our information.

"The Assyrians wore pointed hats; so did the Phrygians — you know the so-called Liberty cap?"

We nodded, wondering when the Professor would come to the point.

"Pilus—Hat," he continued, "Pileatus; Man with a hat on—did the mountain have a cloud on top today?" No, it was as clear as a bell. "Well, IF there had been a crown of cloud, it *might* have looked like a man wearing a hat. And Pileatus gradually came to be Pilatus and then they had to account for it, so religious-minded peasants made up the story about Pontius Pilate. The myth-making tendency is characteristic of all primitive peoples," concluded the Professor.

So there was no crude retribution for the celebrated Hand-washer! Perhaps the more refined punishment imagined by Anatole France in his story came closer to the truth, for he conceived Pontius Pilate as a retired official, who *could not recall* that incident in Palestine when a young and revolutionary religious leader was crucified within his jurisdiction.

JANE HEMENWAY

Mocking Bird

Into
The silver cup
Of silent southern night
You pour the bubbling beauty of
Your song.

Seeking
Above the din
Of noisome day we find
The tranquil, crystal quiet of
Your song.

EVELYN RYAN HYDE

The Poet's "Sense of Words"

ONE OF THE most elusive qualities that certain fine poets have is a "sense of words." The phrase is rather similar to the musician's "ear for music." However, the comparison is not exact, for a great musician cannot possibly get along without an "ear," but a great poet occasionally appears who has only a rather crude feeling for words—their sounds and lengths on the one hand, and on the other their infinite shades of connotation. Such poets are great because of the intensity and breadth of their vision. Usually we feel that they should have written prose instead of verse. But these are exceptions, for, by and large, it is the perfection of adjustment between the word (meaning and sound) and its context that gives the attentive reader one of the fullest measures of satisfaction he can have in poetry. Satisfaction is hardly the word to suggest the excitement and delight that this adjustment can evoke.

* * *

Alexander Pope was a poet who had the "sense of words" in the highest degree. In his "Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot" he has written with an infectious liveliness:

> 'Tis sung, when Midas' ears began to spring
> (Midas, a sacred person and a king),
> His very Minister who spied them first
> (Some say his Queen) was forc'd to speak or burst.

The passage gives the impression of being miraculously ingenious in dealing with ideas, and at the same time is full of rhythmic invention that makes the ingenuity thoroughly worth while. This same awareness of the subtleties of words can be felt in the lines of another excellent poet, Thomas Campion, who makes use of the same incident in mythology:

> To his sweet lute Apollo sung
> The motion of the spheres;
> The wondrous order of the stars
> Whose course divides the years:
> And all the mysteries above,
> But none of this would Midas move
> Which purchased him his ass's ears.

In Campion's lines we can hardly help pausing to enjoy the word "purchased." All one need do in order to prove the stimulating rightness of Campion's word is to try others such as "bought," "brought," or "won." Similarly, in the lines of Pope, the words "spring," "spied," and "burst" all seem to me to have this same brilliant rightness. It is an excellent discipline in the nature of poetry to rewrite such pasages in other words and phrases, and then compare the two versions. It is impossible to improve on the work of a man of genius at his best. We may create a new thing, but it will be essentially different. Effective revision by another hand is unthinkable.

* * *

Naturally, this sense of words is a thing which waxes and wanes in even an accomplished poet. Who could be expected to maintain for long at a stretch intensity of awareness such as this? But though it may wane, it cannot fall below a certain level of competent and acceptable versification, which at least pleases us even when it fails to delight.

There is a noble poem by Christopher Smart called "A Song of David," though most of it is only finely sensitive versification. Perhaps some of the nobility stems from the Psalmist himself who was a hero the poet loved deeply. Toward the end of this great poem, however, there are several places where the "sense of words" is evident at its fullest perfection. Smart speaks of the glede (a hawk) and of Xiphias (by which he means the swordfish) among other animals in a stanza that is extraordinary for the delicacy and power of Smart's "sense of words":

> Strong is the horse upon his speed;
> Strong in pursuit the rapid glede
> Which makes at once his game:
> Strong the tall ostrich on the ground;
> Strong through the turbulent profound
> Shoots Xiphias to his aim.

Isn't such a combination as "strong the tall" when applied to the ostrich analogous to the combining of sodium and chloride? What chemist could ever have predicted that they would combine to make that staple of our diet, salt?

EDMUND SCOTT

Return From Town

There's the white picket fence at last.
The row of hollyhocks beside the door
And on the sill two gently-purring cats,
And my small daughter in her pinafore;
My brown young son, grubby from pulling weeds,
Shouts as he sees his dad—and then
Under my hand the white gate's latch has clicked,
My old dog barks—and I am home again.

MARY TAYLOR

At Number Two, Crown Office Row

IF THE THAMES which ran beside the Temple gardens led one's imagination into the far corners of the world, to the ships which brought the precious cargoes, to exploration and adventure which had built a tiny island kingdom into the mighty British Empire, there was something overwhelming in the Temple itself. In former times this had been a lodge of the Knights Templars, a military and religious order founded at Jerusalem in the Twelfth Century for the purpose of protecting pilgrims on their way to the Holy Land and so-named from their original designation of "poor soldiers of the temple of Solomon."

The building had passed from the Templars into the possession of the crown, then to the Knights of St. John, who leased it to the students of the Common Law. In the time of Lamb and since, it has been occupied by the Inns of Court, called the Inner and Middle Temple, where lawyers live. The Inner Temple was so called from its position within the precincts of the City: the Middle Temple was between the Inner and Outer, and the Outer Temple, which was not leased to the lawyers, lost its ancient name. . . . Midway between the Temple and the Thames there was a range of substantial chambers overlooking the gardens to the river, known as Crown Office Row.

In this building, in the latter half of the Eighteenth Century, lived Samuel Salt, the friend and benefactor of the Lamb family. A precious record of a "parliament," that is, one of the fixed meetings in each term of the Benchers of the Temple for the purpose of transacting business, read:

"13th May, 1768. At this Parliament: it is ordered that Samuel Salt, Esq., a Barrister of this Society, aged about Fifty, be and is hereby admitted, for his own life, to the benefit of an Assignment in and to All that Ground Chamber, no. 2, opposite the Garden Walk in Crown Office Row: he, the said Samuel Salt, having paid for the purchase thereof into the Treasury of the Society, the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds."

Into this building, then, moved Samuel Salt. And a little later the Lambs came to serve in many ways a beneficent master. So it was in No. 2 of Crown Office Row in one of the rear rooms of the ground floor, which looked into Inner Temple Lane, that Charles Lamb was born on the tenth of February 1775. — From "Charles Lamb and His Friends," by WILL D. HOWE. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Acres of Parchment

THE COLLECTION OF original letters belonging to private families is probably larger in England than in any other country. In England the papers still exist in their original homes, but till now they have been a sealed book. . . . At Wroxton some peculiar writing was noticed on the paper cap of a carpenter by an observant boy; "waste paper," they said, "taken out of those dirty old boxes"—in which were afterwards found the correspondence of a Chancellor of the days of Henry VIII. In another house some bags of rubbish were removed out of a closet to make way for jam and soap, and a parchment of a Knight of the Garter of Elizabeth's time dropped out. "Oh, that's only the old paper the housemaids have to light the fire with," said the housekeeper. . . .

When the present possessor of Claydon, Sir Harry Verney, came to live there, he found a wainscoted gallery at the top of the house, forty feet long, full of boxes on trestles containing bundles of letters, acres of parchment, charters and pardons with the great seals attached, early editions of plays, account books, terriers and rent rolls—these literally, as their name implies, strips of paper stitched together, many feet in length, and in this case dating from the time of Henry VII.—"Mercuries," diurnals of the period of the Civil Wars, "newes letters"—the early form of newspaper before the printed manner of promulgating news had been invented—all these were "stacked" round the room. — From "Memoirs of the Verney Family," by FRANCES PARTHENOPE VERNEY. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

Fatos versus falsidades

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta página

NA BÍBLIA, relata Mateus a história de um homem curado por Jesus de paralisia. Lemos que o homem, deitado sôbre uma cama, foi trazido à presença de Jesús, que lhe disse: "Filho, tem bom ânimo, perdoados te são os teus pecados" (Mateus 9:2). Palavras encòrajadoras, porém como teriam parecido estranhas tanto ao doente como aos seus amigos! Alí estava um homem que desejava ser curado de uma enfermidade física, e no entanto Jesús lhe disse que se regosijasse porque os seus pecados estavam perdoados. Jesús sabia bem o que estavam pensando aqueles em tôrno de si, e as palavras que em seguida pronunciou talvez tenham parecido ainda mais estranhas: "Porque ajuizais mal em vossos corações? Pois qual é mais fácil? dizer: Perdoados te são os teus pecados; ou dizer: Levanta-te e anda?"

E para lhes provar que um poder cura a ambos, pecado e moléstia, disse ao homem que se levantasse e andasse; e êste assim o fez. Dêsse modo Jesús provou que destruir pecado e curar doença são uma e mesma cousa e são inseparáveis; porque quando o homem é visto como reflexo de Deus, Sua imagem e semelhança, sabe-se que pecado e doença não fazem parte do verdadeiro homem. São falsidades, e podem ser rejeitados e substituidos por fatos espirituais de Vida, Deus. Jesús utilizou o fato espiritual da imutável perfeição e pureza do homem, como um filho de Deus, e assim curou o doente.

* * *

Cêrca de dois mil anos mais tarde, ao ler a narrativa dessa cura, Mary Baker Eddy foi curada de ferimento sério, consequência de uma queda. Ela percebeu a verdade da perfeição do homem como manifestação sempre presente de Vida, Mente divina e, com grande espanto de seus amigos e do médico que a havia pronunciado incuravel, levantou-se instantâneamente curada. Ela verificou, enquanto lia sôbre a cura do paralitico, que doença não é realidade do ser, como não o é o pecado. Foi essa cura o início da gloriosa revelação da Verdade que lhe veio como o resultado de oração, consagração e de sua profunda investigação das Escrituras. Os resultados dessa revelação da Verdade foram por ela registrados no *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saude com a Chave das Escrituras), o livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, que ela escreveu para que outros podessem aprender a compreender e a usar o poder curativo da Verdade, como ela o fez.

Lendo êsse livro, compreendendo a verdade que o mesmo encérra, e valendo-nos dos fatos espirituais nêle apresentados, também nós podemos esperar cura. Fato é aquilo que tem existência real. A noção de que o homem verdadeiro, criado por Deus, pode adoecer, pecar, ser discordante, não é um fato, porem uma falsa crença, um conceito errado do homem. Que o homem é completo, harmonioso, semelhante a Deus, perfeito, é um fato espiritual, uma realidade estabelecida, inabalável. Deus é bem infinito e o homem é Seu reflexo, Sua imagem e semelhança.

* * *

Lemos em *Science and Health* (pg. 368): "O maior êrro não é mais do que uma contrafação oposta ao mais elevado direito." Quando a doença, o perigo ou o mal nos confrontam, se nos recuzassemos a acreditar em sua realidade e, ao contrário, nos lembrassemos de que tudo o que Deus fez é bom, como Êle próprio, de quanto sofrimento poderiamos poupar a nós mesmos e ao próximo! Êrro, ou o mal, é uma suposição falsa ou sugestão da mente humana que podemos corrigir mentalmente, porque êrro não existe. Quando a desharmonia nos confronta, devemos compreender, para corrigi-la, que se trata apenas de uma suposta oposição à verdade. A medida que fôrmos tomando conhecimento do direito mais alto, ou da onipotente sempre-presença de Deus, e compreendermos que êsse fato não tem um opositor real, traremos a harmonia em nossa experiência.

Uma jovem senhora, sofrendo de uma moléstia crônica, procurou cura na Ciência Cristã. Compreendendo que o seu pensar precisava ser corrigido, estudou sériamente a Bíblia e a *Science and Health*, em conexão com a Lição-Sermão dada no *Christian Science Quarterly* (Trimensário da Ciência Cristã), e récusou-se a considerar o seu caso como tendo poder ou realidade, pois que não vinha de Deus. Ela parou de pensar no que lhe diziam o corpo ou os sentidos materiais, sabendo que êsse testemunho era falso, tendo só a Deus em mente. Ela se manteve constante na compreensão de que o homem é completo e perfeito, e que exprime a ação harmoniosa de Vida, Deus. Assim procedendo, o estado discordante desapareceu.

* * *

Diz Mrs. Eddy (ibid., pg. 471): "Deve-se admitir os fatos da Ciência divina,—embora a evidência dêsses fatos não seja sustentada pelo mal, pela matéria, ou pelo sentido material,—porque a evidência de que Deus e o homem coexistem é totalmente sustentada pelo sentido espiritual. O homem é, e sempre foi, o reflexo de Deus. Deus é infinito, portanto sempre presente, e não há outro poder nem presença." Desde que Deus é sempre presente, Seu reflexo, o homem verdadeiro, está sempre presente e sempre exprime Sua onipotência e bondade. Infinito significa sem limite de qualidade alguma. Pense o que significa saber e valerse dêsse fato, admitir que o homem reflete para sempre essa infinitude de bondade.

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Churchill: 'Europe Sliding Irresistibly Into Secure Foundations'

Premier Says Strife Hits Very Foundation of Reich

British leader declares, however, that decisive as 'internal disorder' of Germany may be, Allies must not put their trust in it, but in the 'strong arm and justice of our cause.'

LONDON, Aug. 2 —Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons in a lengthy review of war and political developments today that "the whole of Europe is sliding irresistibly into new and secure foundations."

I have upon the whole a good report to make to the House this afternoon. On every battle front all over the wrold the armies of Germany and Japan are recoiling. They are recoiling before the armed forces of the many nations which in various groupings form the grand alliance. In the air and on the sea and under the sea our well-established supremacy increases with steady strides. . . .

Now I come to the larger picture. A volume would be required to recount the story of the crossing of the Channel and the landing of the armies of liberation upon the soil of France. I have only a few minutes and therefore must practice the selective method as far as possible.

In April, 1943, General Morgan of the British Army became head of a British-American planning staff which surveyed the whole project by the decision of the Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee.

Agreement at Quebec

They made a plan which I took with me last year to Quebec, where it was submitted to the President and the combined British-American Chiefs of Staff. This plan selected the beaches for attack and presented the main operations scheme together with a mass of detail to support it. It received in principle complete agreement.

It is rather remarkable that a secret of this character, which had to be entrusted from the beginning to scores and very soon to hundreds and ultimately to thousands of people, never leaked out. . . .

At Teheran, we promised Marshal Stalin that we should put this plan, or something like it, into operation at the end of May or the beginning of June, and he promised, on his part, that the whole of the Russian armies would be thrown, as indeed they have been, into a general battle in the East. . . .

Eisenhower Lauded

No man ever labored more skillfully, more intensively, for the unification and good will of the great forces under his command than General Eisenhower. He has a genius for bringing all the Allies together and is proud to consider himself an Allied as well as a United States commander. . . .

For more than a year past, American stores, equipment, and men have been moving steadily into this Island and we ourselves selected from the British armies here an expeditionary force practically as large as that of the United States in the opening stage. Great reinforcements which followed in from America have altered this and will continually alter it. But in all the great adventure, we were practically equal.

The great episode seemed to everyone to be the crossing of the Channel . . .

As is well known, I was opposed to making this great invasion across the Channel in 1942 and thereafter it was plainly impossible owing to our having chosen the Mediterranean and our amphibious resources all being concentrated there.

Vital Experience

But now we were all agreed and the commanders took all the vast mass of knowledge which was accumulated and put their own stamp upon it. I do not believe myself that this vast enterprise could have been executed earlier. We had not the experience; we had not the tackle. But before we launched the attack in 1944, we had made five successful opposed landings in the Mediterranean and a mass of wonderful craft of all kinds had been devised by our services and by our United States colleagues on the other side of the ocean.

The bulk of this had to be constructed in the United States, although our yards were strained and glutted to the utmost. There are more than 660 variations of these landing craft and escorting vessels and they provide not only for landing an army but everything an army needs. . . .

Bad Weather

We have been hampered continually by most unseasonal weather which by early mists and low clouds has day by day put off operations by rendering impossible the avalanche of fire and steel by which our air power prepares for attack.

Now at last we are beginning to gain space to deploy, which is necessary for armies of the size we are using. I must confess the latest news seems to me extremely good. . . . Lest our enemies should suggest on their wireless that the burden of the struggle has been unfairly shared or make invidious comparisons of any kind, let me say that the losses of the British and Canadian forces together are about equal to those of the larger United States forces in proportion to their relative strengths. It has been share and share alike in good fortune and bad all along the front. . . .

There is one more general feature which has emerged from the fighting in Normandy to which I must draw the attention of the House. No new tank, weapon, or type of ammunition has been employed by the enemy. He has brought forward nothing new so far, whereas we have put into action a Sherman tank mounting a 17-pounder, the latest Churchill tank, and a new Cromwell tank, and we also have a number of interesting variants of very great ingenuity which I cannot tell the House about today. . . .

'Soviets Did Main Job'

In talking of these various campaigns all over the world, I have left an obvious essential until this point, namely, that it is the Russian Army who has done the main work of tearing the guts out of the German Army.

In the air and on the ocean and seas, we can maintain ourselves, but there was no force in the world which could have been called into being except after several more years that would have been able to maul and break the German Army and subject it to such terrible slaughter and manhandling as has fallen upon the Germans but the Russian Soviet armies.

I naturally end this military survey here in famous and mighty London, which, with surrounding counties, particularly those upon the bomb highways, have now been under almost continual bombardment for seven weeks.

Robot-Bomb Toll

The latest figures available show that 5,340 of these robots have been launched upon us, killing 4,735 persons with 14,000 more less seriously injured. There are also many slightly injured. The result has been a sad tale of human sorrow and suffering and wholesale destruction at home with all the circumstances attaching to people who have lost their little possessions.

We are sure our defenses are gaining in power. We are pressing to the utmost our counteroffensive measures. The patience and courage of our people at a time when in London they might have thought their trials were passed have been wonderful. We are sure that the people will continue to the end.

I fear greatly raising false hopes, but I no longer feel bound to deny that victory may come perhaps soon. If not, we must go on until it does. There will be unfading honor for all the brave hearts that never failed.

About 17,000 houses have been totally destroyed and about 800,000 have received damage. . . .

In the last two weeks the rate at which damage has been overtaken by repairs very sensibly increased. Nearly one million people who have no war business here, among them 225 thousand mothers with children, have been encouraged and assisted to leave London and, thanks to the hospitality and kindness of those in areas not affected, have been welcomed and comforted. There have been a few exceptions but they are not worth recording except for the purpose of reproof. . . .

If the Germans imagine that continuance of the present attack, which has cost them very dear in many branches of production, will have the slightest effect upon the course of the war or upon the resolve of the nation or upon the morale of the men, women, and children who are under fire they will only be making another of those psychological blunders for which they have so long been celebrated. The only result of the use of this indiscriminate weapon as far as they are concerned will be that the severity of the punishment which they will receive after their weapons have been struck from their hands by our fighting men will be appreciably increased.

I now approach not without natural anxiety the delicate subject of foreign affairs. I still hold the view which I expressed last time, that as the war enters its final phase it has become and will become increasingly less ideological. Confusion was caused in some minds by mixing up ideology with idealism, whereas there is in fact quite a notable difference between them. While I cherish idealism as a cheerful light playing over the thoughts and hopes of men and inspiring noble deeds, ideology too often presents itself as an undue regimentation of ideas and may very likelly be incompatible with freedom.

I have rejoiced to see Fascist ideology overthrown and look forward to its complete extirpation in Italy. I rejoice at the prospect now becoming sure and certain that Nazi ideology, enforced in a hideous manner on a vast population, will presently be beaten to the ground.

These last four years I have had many differences with General de Gaulle, but I never have forgotten and can never forget that he stood forth as the first eminent Frenchman to face the common foe in what seemed to be the hour of the ruin of his country and possibly the ruin of ours. And it is only fair and becoming that he should stand forth first and foremost in the days when France shall again be raised and raise herself to her rightful place among the great powers of Europe. . . .

It is one main interest of Britain that a friendly France should regain and hold her place among the major powers of Europe and the world. Show me the moment when I have swerved from this conception and you will show me a moment when I have been wrong—one of the many moments when I have been wrong.

Link With France

Our landing in Normandy, the course of the war, the whole tide of events show quite clearly we shall presently once again have to deal with the problems of France and Germany along the Rhine and from that discussion France can by no means be excluded.

I look forward to the closest association of British Empire, United States, Russian, and French representatives in settlement of these important European problems.

When I recall and survey all the complexities of arriving together at a united agreement, I think the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia have done pretty well, but great patience and an unceasing desire to understand each other's point of view are necessary between great powers, and the House of Commons can help everybody by taking a broad and tolerant view.

In my opinion, this is a hopeful moment for Poland, for whose rights and independence we entered the war against Germany. We therefore did our best, Mr. Eden and others, late into the night to promote the visit of Mr. Mikolajczyk and other members of his Cabinet to Moscow, where Marshal Stalin was willing to receive them.

The President of the United States was also favorable. How could it be otherwise in this matter, considering his deep interest in the Polish question?

Liberation for Poland

The Russian armies now stand before the gates of Warsaw. They bring liberation for Poland in their hands. They offer freedom, sovereignty, and independence to the Poles. They ask that there shall be a Poland friendly to Russia. This seems to me very reasonable, seeing the injury which Russia suffered from Germany marching across Poland to attack them. The Allies would welcome another general rallying or fusion of Polish forces, both those which are working with the western powers and those with the Soviets.

Now it does seem to me that Romania must primarily make terms with Russia, whom they have so outrageously assaulted and at whose mercy they will soon lie. Russia has offered generous terms to Romania and I have no doubt they would be accepted with gratitude by the Romanian people if only the Romanian leaders had not a Prussian automatic pistol pressed at their breast or the nape of the neck.

The same is true of Bulgaria, thrice thrown into wars on the wrong side by a most miserable set of criminal politicians who seem to be available for their country's ruin generation after generation. . . .

The whole of Europe is sliding irresistibly into new and secure foundations . . .

At the present time, no speech by a prominent politician in any of the victorious countries could be deemed complete without a full exposition of the future organization of the world. I was severely reproached last time for not having dealt methodically with this considerable topic.

World Organization

One of my difficulties is that it does not rest with me to lay down the law for all our Allies. If that were a general wish, I would be ready to offer suggestions. But, odd as it may seem, countriese like the United States and Soviet Russia might wish to have their say in the matter. . . .

It would be very troublesome to all of us here if I made a pronouncement on the subject here and found myself contradicted by our most considerable Allies. From time to time, a great many eloquent statements are made about the future organization of the world by the most eminent people. I personally would prefer to hear the opinions of other powerful nations before committing our country to too many details.

Cannot we be content with the broad declarations upon which we are all agreed, that there is to be a world council to preserve peace which will in the first instance be formed and guided by the major powers who have gained in the war and that there will be other powers and eventually all powers will be offered their part in this world organization? Cannot we be content with that and concentrate our efforts upon winning the victory and bearing ourselves so prominently in the conflict that our words will receive honored consideration when we come to the organization of the peace? . . .

Unrest Rocks Reich

Not only are those once-proud German armies being beaten back on every front by every one of many nations which are inviting contact with them, but in their homeland, Germany, tremendous events have occurred which must shake to their foundations the confidence of the people and loyalty of the troops.

The highest personalities of the German Reich are murdering one another, or trying to, while avenging armies of the Allies close upon the doomed and ever narrowing circle of their power.

We never based ourselves upon the strength of the enemy, but only on the righteousness of our cause. However potent may be these manifestations of internal disorder, decisive even as they may be one of these days, it is not in them we should put our trust but in our own strong arm and the justice of our cause.

Let us go on then to battle on every front, thrust forward every man who can found, arm and equip forces in bountiful supply, listen to no parleys from the enemy, vie with our gallant Allies to intensify the conflict, bear with unflinching fortitude whatever evils, whatever blows, we may receive, drive on through the storm now that it reaches its fury with the same singleness of purpose and inflexibility of resolve as we showed to all the world when we were alone.

'How Did You Get Here So Soon?'

Associated Press

Norman Inhabitants Question American Soldier

Residents of Coutances, France, question an unidentified American soldier beside a highway in the town. Citizens were perplexed by the sudden appearance of Americans. Note wooden shoes on men doing questioning.

Churchill Hints End Near

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 2—Prime Minister Winston Churchill made no definite predictions as to the end of the war in his speech before the House of Commons today.

However, he did say that the conclusion of hostilities, both in Europe and in the Far East, probably would come much sooner than he had heretofore expected.

"I fear greatly the raising of false hopes, but I no longer feel bound to deny that victory may come perhaps soon," he declared.

In the same vein, he said that "one cannot take more than a sweeping glance of the world war as it approaches the end of its fifth year and as it approaches perhaps its closing stage."

Eden Says No Peace Until After Recess

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 2

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden assured the House of Commons today there would not be any peace made with Germany in the next seven weeks—even if the enemy surrendered in that period.

Opposing a government motion for a Commons recess until Sept. 26, Laborite John Lawson said if the Allies were to beat Germany in that period the Government then would make peace—and he didn't like the sort of peace they would make.

Mr. Eden replied:

"You need not be anxious. There is not the least risk of anything like that happening. You are really confusing two different things—the surrender of the enemy with terms of the peace, which are an altogether later stage than the surrender."

The Commons agreed on the recess until Sept. 26.

State Rights Compensation Wins in Senate Committee

Measure approved by George group would give each state control of benefit rates and standards for discharged war workers—Rival bill would 'federalize' compensation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—A "states' rights" unemployment compensation bill, leaving to each State control of benefit rates and standards, was approved unanimously today by the Senate Finance Committee.

Acting less than 24 hours after the measure was introduced by Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, the Committee thus got the jump on the Senater Military Affairs Committee scheduled to meet tomorrow to consider rival bills under which Congress would "federalize" the compensation program for discharged war workers.

These bills would set uniform rates of compensation up to $35 a week with the Federal Government paying the balance over state benefits, now ranging from $13 to $22 weekly.

The George proposal would bring an estimated 2,000,000 Federal employees — among them workers in government arsenals and shipyards—under the state compensation programs. The Federal Government, however, would reimburse the states for benefits paid to them.

It also would set up a Federal revolving loan fund from which the states could borrow to maintain solvency of their own funds.

Senator George said the "states' rights" bill would be reported to the Senate tomorrow but that debate would not begin until Aug. 6.

A controversy is developing between advocates of the state control policy and legislators favoring the broadened Federal-aid program.

The $35 maximum payment plan—substantially more liberal than existing state compensation rates—was recommended by a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee headed by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana as part of an over-all program covering war-to-peace transition.

Check to Public Fire Hazards Seen in Glass Fiber Fabrics

By the Natural Sciences Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Elimination of serious fire hazards in places of public assembly has been made possible by development of new processes for dyeing and printing decorative fabrics woven of incombustible glass fibers.

The Institute on Textiles and Clothing held recently at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich., heard Leon Chastel, Manager of Thortel Fireproof Fabrics, New York, describe the development.

The Boston night club fire of 1942, the burning of the steamship Morro Castle, and the Chicago Iroquois Theater fire had all found inflammable interior decoration helping the fire spread.

Methods of flame-proofing inflammable fabrics have not eliminated the hazard, Mr. Chastel said, partly because the effectiveness of the treatment depends upon the skill of the flame-proofer and partly because the flame-proofing must be renewed at regular intervals, involving a recurring expense.

Within the past year, research has enabled the glass-base fabrics to be dyed in many brilliant solid colors and shades, in stripes, figures, or prints.

In weight, most of the materials compare with damask or heavy satin. They fall into attractive folds but do not retain wrinkles. All can be dry-cleaned and the whites can be laundered and ironed. Because they are made of glass they are moth-proof. Also, they will not rot or disintegrate under the severest climatic conditions, and they will not stretch nor sag under changes in humidity. Their colors are fast to sunlight and cleaning.

Nonskid Flooring

Synthetic rubber and ground cork are now used to spray a non-skid coating on airplane walkways, under a development of the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company.

The new coating is reported to be one fifth the weight of rubber matting; it adheres to metal, plywood and painted surfaces and remains flexible at temperatures ranging from minus 20 degrees F. to 160 degrees F., and is resistant to fire, gasoline, aromatic fuel, salt water, oils, hydraulic fluid, and oxidation.

Silicones for Insulation

Commercial production of "silicones" has been started by the Dow Corning Company of New York, principally for use in electric motors as insulation, working under conditions that develop heat up to 200 degrees centigrade, multiplying by 20 the efficiency of previous insulating methods.

Silicones are oils, greases, and resins of unique stability against heat and chemical attack; as water-white liquids they remain as fluid as water at the temperature of dry ice, ranging in usefulness from minus 70 degrees C. to 500 degrees C.

Silicones are the product of a process using sand, brine, coal, and oil, developed by the Corning Glass Works.

Among postwar uses already planned for silicones is a durable type of wiring for toasters.

'Window' Goggle

Polaroid's new goggle for combat fliers holds a promise for new design and postwar appeal to motorists and sportsmen. Allowing wider angle of vision, the new type has an eight-inch plastic lens like a shatter-proof window extending from one side of the face to the other.

Its construction offers new protection from the hazards of flight and combat. Each goggle comes in a kit with interchangeable lenses: Clear for wind protection, green for sunny days, and amber to make haze-covered targets easier to see.

Featherweight 'Marble'

Marble-looking pillars that never saw the inside of a quarry have been developed for the postwar world by a tire company, whose research has led it into many fields.

The featherweight pillars, a synthetic symbol of grandeur for construction after the war, are made of hollow metal cylinders covered with a thin plastic finished and colored to resemble the most beautiful marbles.

The method of bonding the plastic contains the secret of the simulation of marble, according to Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio. It has developed "pliobond," a synthetic compound for bonding wood to metal, but it has been found adaptable to bonding any two materials.

Unshining Example

Shiny blue suits may be a thing of the past, according to latest chemical developments of Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis and Everett, Mass. There will always be a blue serge suit, says the company, but it won't shine with wear if it is impregnated with submicroscopic grains of sand or silica.

of sand or silica. This treatment will also prevent wrinkling even after a train ride or a dash in the rain.

Women will get their share, too, for silk and nylon stockings will be run-proof with similar treatment.

The grains prevent the fibers from slipping out of the positions into which they were knitted.

China and the Communists: Unity Near?

The World, Briefly ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Shaded areas show where Communists operate

The World, Briefly, appears each Wednesday

There's good news from China. Significant news—from the home front. At last Chinese Communists and the Chungking Government may be on the road to understanding. Preliminary agreements have been signed.

If completed, a major step will have been taken toward the long-sought unity of China. The rift between the two factions has been wide and tragic.

China's Communist Party came into official existence in Shanghai in May, 1921. In 1923, Nanking openly turned to Moscow for help. In 1924, the Kuomintang—China's present ruling political party—was reorganized with Russian aid.

Soviet officers trained the Army. Soviet supplies equipped it. In return, the Government co-operated with Communist-directed workers' and peasants' bodies.

* * *

Collaboration ended in 1927. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek set up a moderate-conservative government, banned all opposition parties.

Communists fled to southern Kiangsi Province. There they flourished unmolested while the Generalissimo's armies were engaged against the war lords.

But by 1930, Kuomintang military forces were ready to tackle the Communists. In 1934, they succeeded in driving them out of Kiangsi.

Then began one of the most extraordinary episodes in military history—the Long March. Communist armies backtracked 5,000 miles in 368 days, crossing 18 mountain ranges and 24 rivers. They ended their journey in Shensi Province.

In December, 1936, the Generalissimo was kidnaped and held for 13 days at Sian. Communists took no open role in the coup. But one of the demands for General Chiang's release was inclusion of Communist elements in a reorganized National Government.

* * *

A truce in 1937 brought the two factions together against the Japanese. But distrust continued. The Government supplied arms and money to the Communists for warfare against the Japanese, but limited such aid to the minimum.

A dispute ended the truce in 1941. The Government cut off supplies; Communist areas were virtually blockaded. Communists, under Mao Tze-tung, declared readiness to cooperate under Generalissimo Chiang, but refused to merge their Eighth Route and New Fourth Armies with those of the Kuomintang. By doing so, they would lose their bargaining power to force their demands for official recognition as an opposition party in the Government.

At last the stubborn impasse appears to be breaking. Recognition of opposition parties may be forthcoming, bringing the dawn of new unity for China.

Drastic Controls Studied To Lift Lagging Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—Manpower controls more drastic than the "priority-referral" system begun July 1 are being studied by the nation's top production chief to solve a serious production lag, caused by too many workers leaving war work for civilian jobs.

Natures of the proposed controls have not been disclosed. They were discussed yesterday at a conference called by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

Particularly alarming production problems exist now in heavy-truck and heavy-duty tire programs and in foundries and forge shops.

Over all, it is estimated the bottleneck could be broken by 250,000 workers, but how to get them into the crucial spots right away is the big problem.

Latest official tabulations show that unemployment in the United States dropped from approximately 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 during the depression to 1,000,000 in June, 1944 but workers are now beginning to "evaporate" as war manpower officials call it, from the labor force.

About half of the women thrown out of work by cutbacks have returned to housework. In only 16 states have U. S. employment offices authority to direct women to other essential war jobs under the priority referral system. In addition, manpower officials say, Negro workers discharged because of contract cancellations find difficulty in getting other jobs because some employers are reinstating peacetime employment rules.

The West Coast is considered the most critical manpower area, though it will continue to be a major supply center for the Pacific war even after the Atlantic fighting is over.

WMC figures show that Los Angeles is losing 7,000 more workers than it employs each month now. San Francisco, Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., all war centers, are also showing net losses.

Critical needs for which the nation's economic and production chiefs must plan are these:

Foundries and forges: 20,000 workers needed. If they are not obtained, other war industries dependent on castings and forgings will suffer.

Heavy tires: 6,000 workers needed.

Light tires and tubes: Another 6,000 needed.

Explosives, shell loading and heavy ammunition: From 35,000 to 50,000 workers needed.

Shipyards: From 25,000 to 75,000 workers needed, depending on the volume of ship repair work to be done.

Seriousness of the manpower situation has become more pronounced because of recent rapid progress on the battlefronts, setting up increased demand for equipment.

Difficulty of planning reconversion and demobilization in Congress without having the country get the idea the war is over was pointed out to Congress when it reconvened yesterday by Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley, who declared, "The war takes more production now than ever."

Military and production chiefs who attended the Byrnes conference included Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of WPB; Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commander of the Army Service Forces; Charles Hay, Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission and a top Navy procurement officer.

The Army has long advocated a national service act, but it is unlikely that it would rely on any solution that would involve agreement from Congress in these pre-election months. New executive controls are considered more probable.

The Christian Science Monitor Guide to Current Film Fare

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

Katharine Hepburn
Currently in "Dragon Seed"

ACTION IN ARABIA—Newspaperman foils Nazi agents in fair melodrama.—M. Y.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN—Deeply moving study of man who accepts Nazi order, forsakes obligation to home and friends, finds that all he sacrificed leads to his own destruction.—M. Y.

ADVENTURE IN IRAQ—Essentially a western, though scene is Iraq desert.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF TARTU—Exciting sabotage melodrama, with romantic interludes.—M. Y.

ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN—Entertaining selection of incidents, with Fredric March portraying title character satisfactorily.—M. Y. C.

A GUY NAMED JOE—Spencer Tracy's best performance in fantasy about air pilot who walks the earth after fatal crash, a benevolent gremlin helping student fliers.—M. Y. C.

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES—Big lively Technicolor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

ANDY HARDY'S BLONDE TROUBLE—Co-ed fun, with Andy confused for once bedtime girl whom he wishes to help is twins.—M. Y. C.

AND THE ANGELS SING—Sisters compete for attention of band leader. Two girls have intoxication scenes.—M.

APPOINTMENT IN BERLIN—Spy melodrama, with neat twist, centering about Briton who wins confidence of Nazis.—M. Y.

AROUND THE WORLD—Kay Kyser and troupe of agreeable young singers and dancers entertain at army camps.—M. Y. C.

ATTACK—Hour-long documentary, ably depicting New Britain campaign, with abundant evidence to show difficulties of jungle warfare.—M. Y.

BACKGROUND TO DANGER—Adventure story about American who assists in keeping Turkey neutral. Sustained entertainment.—M. Y.

BATHING BEAUTY—Red Skelton cavorting in girls' school, with Technicolor presentation of water ballet featuring Esther Williams.—M. Y. C.

BAR 20—Standardized western with liberal showings of scenery.—M. Y. C.

BERMUDA MYSTERY—Fast action helps maintain interest in conventional murder melodrama. Most scenes in New York.—M. Y.

BETWEEN TWO WORLDS—Interesting version of "Outward Bound," with "ghosts" who find consequences of earthly behavior.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE LAST FRONTIER—Ranger joins outlaws to bring about their capture. Fast minor melodrama.—M. Y. C.

BOMBARDIER—Friendly enemies in arms that dropped bombs on Tokyo. Exciting melodrama, strongly masculine in interest.—M. Y.

BOMBERS' MOON—American flier meets Russian girl in Germany and they melodramatically escape to England.—M. Y.

BORDERTOWN GUN FIGHTERS—Lottery swindle smashed in good Western.—M. Y. C.

BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY—New version of Wilder romance, uncommonly well acted.—M. Y.

BROADWAY RHYTHM—Elaborate musical about summer theaters, with Technicolor dance sequences. Talented cast.—M. Y. C.

BUFFALO BILL—Technicolor biography of scout and showman dealing with earlier years in West but not forgetting later career. Elaborately staged battle with Indians.—M. Y. C.

CASANOVA IN BURLESQUE—Professor stages saving "Taming of Shrew." For those who laugh easily.—M. Y. C.

CANYON CITY—Schemes of agent of power company to rob settlers defeated.—M. Y. C.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY—Deanna Durbin ventures into field of heavy emotionalism, as wife of gambler jailed for homicide. With spectacular church and concert hall scenes and incidental songs for the star.—M. Y.

CLAUDIA—Dorothy McGuire in delightful performance as a rattle-pate tomboy who grew up.—M. Y.

COBRA WOMAN—After many adventures, gentle princess who is rightful ruler of Technicolor South Seas kingdom is placed on throne and cruel sister is ousted.—M. Y.

COURAGEOUS MR. PENN—British melodrama about founder of Pennsylvania. Historically interesting.—M. Y. C.

COVER GIRL—Elaborate Technicolor musical, with first-rate dancing, smart songs, and handsome photography in familiar backstage story.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY IN THE CLOUDS—Intrepid Air Patrol pilot makes good with cattlemen, rescues girl from fire, and captures villain.—M. Y. C.

COWBOY AND THE SENORITA—Roy Rogers rides and sings way to victory over rascals who would cheat little ranch girl.—M. Y. C.

CRAZY HOUSE—Olsen and Johnson in characteristic slapstick concoction, this time with a movie studio as scene of antics.—M.

CRY HAVOC—Fair melodrama, well-acted, about nurses at Bataan. Painful war incidents.—M. Y.

DANGER! WOMEN AT WORK—Girls doing war jobs. Mediocre melodrama with confused story, but interesting cast.—M. Y. C.

DAYS OF GLORY—Tragic romance of Russian man and girl, guerrillas, who sacrifice themselves to stop German advance.—M. Y.

DEATH VALLEY MANHUNT—Wild Bill Elliott gets grips on oil barons. Serviceable western.—M. Y. C.

DEERSLAYER—Melodrama based on Cooper yarn about early days of Indian warfare.—M. Y. C.

DESERT SONG—Technicolor operetta in handsome, vigorous style. Well sung, well acted.—M. Y. C.

DESTINATION TOKYO—Good melodrama about sub that spied out prospects for Tokyo raid.—M. Y.

ESCAPE TO DANGER—Fair spy melodrama, made in England.—M. Y.

EVE OF ST. MARK—Strong version of stage play about Philippine defenders who decide that democracy is worth risking everything for.—M. Y.

FALCON OUT WEST—Formula murder mystery for double bills.—M. Y.

FIGHTING SEABEES—Melodrama romance against background of development and heroism of U. S. Navy construction battalions.—M. Y.

FOLLOW THE BOYS—Collection of good vaudeville acts in story about camp entertainers.—M. Y. C.

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS—Good British melodrama about suppositious community's resourcefulness in face of Nazi invasion attempt.—M. Y.

FORTY THIEVES—Hopalong Cassidy runs crooks out of Panhandle.—M. Y. C.

FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP—Adventures overseas of Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, and Mitzi Mayfair, as entertainers.—M. Y. C.

GAMBLER'S CHOICE—Melodrama about policeman and racketeer, rivals in romance, with crook self-sacrificing at end.—M.

GANGWAY FOR TOMORROW—Patriotic melodrama about five workers in plane factory and how they met.—M. Y.

GASLIGHT—Combines, with debatable taste, roles of romantic hero and villain in shocker.—M.

GHOST SHIP—Senseless shocker about captain who thinks he has right, at sea, to kill anybody.—M.

GIRL IN THE CASE—So-so comedy melodrama about sleuth who rounds up spy ring.—M. Y.

GOING MY WAY—Bing Crosby as Roman Catholic priest who gets old city parish out of financial difficulties. Pleasant picture of its sort, strong in musical interest.—M. Y.

GOOD MORNING, JUDGE—Mediocre program comedy, with music, about man and woman songsmiths who try to outsmart each other, then marry.—M. Y.

GOODNIGHT SWEETHEART—Comedy about newsman whose scandal items backfire.—M. Y.

GHOST CATCHERS—Fairly entertaining musical with extravagant comedy.—M. Y.

GOYESCAS—Spanish romantic melodrama, well-acted and sung, presenting Imperio Argentina in dual role, with musical interludes.—M. Y.

HAIRY APE—Softened melodramatic version of O'Neill's tragedy of stoker who could not understand why lowly origin and coarse labors should set him apart.—M.

HAT CHECK HONEY—Light-weight program musical.—M. Y. C.

HER PRIMITIVE MAN—Passable farce about girl anthropologist who sets out to embarrass naturefaking author.—M. Y. C.

HEY, ROOKIE—Program musical with army camp background.—M. Y. C.

HI, GOOD LOOKIN'—Double-bill-supporting musical about Hollywood radio business.—M. Y. C.

HIGHER AND HIGHER—Musical farce about transformation of scullery maid into debutante. Passable fun and Frank Sinatra.—M. Y. C.

HITLER'S GANG—History of rise of Nazis put forward as factual record.—M. Y.

HOME IN INDIANA—Pleasant rural melodrama comedy, in color, of trotting-horse set.—M. Y.

HOSTAGES—Melodrama about Prague people held so Nazi leader can steal coal concession. Somber and well acted.—M. Y.

HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN—Spy melodrama with as traitor, for a change, the heroine.—M. Y.

IN OUR TIME—Topical melodrama romance about Polish nobleman and English girl.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE MAN'S REVENGE—Preposterous shocker that has comic moments but becomes dubious when story goes gruesome.—M.

IT HAPPENED TOMORROW—Ingenious comedy-drama based on supposition that reporter has access to tomorrow's newspaper.—M. Y.

JANE EYRE—Charlotte Bronte's novel filmed again as gloomy but strong melodrama.—M. Y.

JAMBOREE—Rural entertainers make good on radio in program musical.—M. Y. C.

JAM SESSION—Light musical in Hollywood setting, with six dance orchestras.—M. Y. C.

KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY—Opera-bouffe version of Stuyvesant's stewardship of the New Amsterdam. Good singing.—M. Y. C.

LADIES COURAGEOUS—Melodrama that accents personal problems of women pilots without quite obscuring heroism of their contribution.—M. Y.

LADIES OF WASHINGTON — Unpleasant mixed melodrama with incongruous saboteur trimmings, about jilted woman's attempted revenge.—M.

LADY AND THE MONSTER—Tidbit for chiller-diller trade, with mentally-askew natural scientist seeking to keep deceased person's brain functioning.—M.

LADY IN THE DARK—Fashion editor unburdens herself to psychiatrist, with dreams in Technicolor, and decides whom to marry.—M. Y.

LADY, LET'S DANCE—Skating star, as refugee Cinderella in pleasant romantic comedy.—M. Y. C.

LARAMIE TRAIL—Western with pair accused of crime, shooting it out with culprits.—M. Y. C.

LAST HORSEMAN—Formula Western with cowboys putting brand on banker who sought to rob plainsman.—M. Y. C.

LIFEBOAT—Eight persons afloat with captain of submarine that sank their ship. Sardonic melodrama deftly directed.—M. Y.

LONDON BLACKOUT MURDERS — Machine-made mystery thriller about murderer who takes justice into his own hands.—M.

LONE PRAIRIE—Uneven western, exciting at times, with cowboys rounding up pay roll robbers in romance of the open spaces.—M. Y. C.

LONE STAR TRAIL—Entertaining, if routine, western mixing Ustils with comedy.—M. Y. C.

LOST ANGEL—Child under intensive training delinquency drama dartly directed.—M. Y.

LOUISIANA HAYRIDGE—Trite crook story, with motion picture studio as setting.—M. Y.

signed to make her genius enters on normal girlhood under guidance of reporter.—M. Y. C.

LUMBERJACK—Scenic interest adds appeal to this film, showing Hopalong Cassidy outsmarting landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

MADAME CURIE—Impressive biography of discoverers of radium, told in terms of romance.—M. Y. C.

MAKE YOUR OWN BED—Fair farce about servant problem, saboteurs, and blundering detective.—M. Y.

MAN FROM MUSIC MOUNTAIN—Ray Rogers and Trigger end feud between cattlemen and sheep raisers. Cheerful songs and much handsome mountain scenery.—M. Y. C.

MAN FROM FRISCO—Melodrama of engineer who works out faster way of building ships.—M. Y.

MAN FROM RIO GRANDE—Conventional western that has modern skating show for novel interlude.—M. Y. C.

MARINE RAIDERS—Stirring report of heroic work of Marines in South Pacific, with passable story of American-Australian romance.—M. Y.

MASK OF DIMITRIOS—Tense bit somewhat unpalatable melodrama about hunt for criminal.—M.

MASQUERADE—Russian version of century-old tragic poem of Lermontov, with Byronic hero who learns that he cannot look with contempt upon less clever men.—M. Y.

MEET THE PEOPLE—Fair musical about shipyard workers and young singing actress. Bert Lahr helps with fun.—M. Y.

MEMPHIS BELLE—Factual report of bomber raid on Germany. Stirring unheatrical heroism.—M. Y.

MINESWEEPER—Passable melodrama about Navy man who clears lanes for convoys.—M. Y.

MINSTREL MAN—Comedian separated from daughter, returns to share her first-night success.—M. Y. C.

MIRACLE OF MORGAN'S CREEK—Aftermath of girl's marriage while tipsy to unidentified soldier, dubiously handled as subject for uproarious farce.—M. Y.

MISTER BIG—Juvenile jive session.—M. Y.

SAGEBRUSH LAW—Tim Holt rounds up bank swindlers and clears father's name in familiar melodelaying action. Lively melodrama.—M. Y.

SAHARA—Skipper of Yankee tank fights melodramatic delaying action. Film exemplifies understanding arising out of United Nations.—M. Y.

SAILOR'S HOLIDAY—Columbia studio activities made subject of passable duallfer.—M. Y. C.

SALUDOS AMIGOS—Sugary Disney travelogue in South America. Amusing, entertaining, and instructive.—M. Y. C.

SALUTE FOR THREE—Tritely plotted musical program filler.—M. Y. C.

SARONG GIRL—Night club-crook set-up for routine musical melodrama.—M. Y.

SCARLET CLAW—Sherlock Holmes runs down mysterious murderer terrifying Canadian village. Passable thriller, for double bills.—M.

SECRET COMMAND—Strong cast in melodramatic story of shipyard saboteur defeat.—M. Y.

SEE HERE, PRIVATE HARGROVE—Amusing adventures with romantic interludes.—M. Y. C.

SENSATIONS OF 1945—Musical about theatrical publicity methods, bringing in specialties and name players.—M. Y. C.

SEVEN DAYS ASHORE—Lightweight farce about three sailors on leave.—M. Y. C.

SHERLOCK HOLMES IN WASHINGTON—Sherlock slickly prevents enemy agents from stealing important papers.—M. Y. C.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHOW BUSINESS—Good backstage musical about rise of lowly vaudeville performers.—M. Y. C.

Recent Releases

CANDLELIGHT IN ALGERIA—Good British melodrama of spies and counter-spies operating in atmosphere of mystery during days just preceding Allied North African invasion.—M. Y.

CANTERVILLE GHOST—Comedy, fantasy, and derring-do blended in fairly entertaining, well-cast ghost story.—M. Y.

MR. WINKLE GOES TO WAR—Edward G. Robinson as one of over-38 group who get into war in 1942, using his gift for mechanics to help best Japs, returning home as a hero, and no longer a Milquetoast.—M. Y.

SUNDOWN VALLEY—Patriotic Western, with fisticuffs and wagon race, all adding up to good Charles Starrett action picture for double bills.—M. Y. C.

MOON IS DOWN—Impressive translation of Steinbeck's novel about occupation of Norwegian town by Nazi troops, and their inability to make townspeople cower.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN VERMONT—Passable musical about farm girl who makes good in theater.—M. Y. C.

MOON OVER LAS VEGAS—Marital misunderstandings in musical of dubious taste.—M. Y.

MORE THE MERRIER—Washington's housing shortage becomes subject of well-written, neatly-acted romantic farce.—M. Y.

MR. LUCKY—Draft-dodging gambler becomes patriotic member of merchant marine in fairly entertaining melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

MR. SKEFFINGTON—Self-centered society flirt who, when she loses beauty, is deserted by all but husband whom she long disdained.—M.

MUMMY'S GHOST — Rubber-stamp chiller that churns up all the old gauntlesh hokum.—M.

MURDER IN TIMES SQUARE—Mystery melodrama for lower brackets.—M.

MY BEST GAL—Stage aspirant gets chance at last, in story that breaks into song and dance under slightest provocation.—M. Y. C.

MY FRIEND FLICKA—Picturesque and touching story of boy's gain in confidence through owning filly. Filmed in Technicolor.—M. Y. C.

MY SON, THE HERO—Strained comedy about down-at-heels fight promoter who puts up successful businessman front to impress boy.—M. Y.

MYSTERY BROADCAST—Conventional mystery story in radio studio setting. Good cast.—M. Y.

MYSTERY MAN—Routine Cassidy series item with two defeats for cattle rustlers.—M. Y. C.

NAVY WAY—Conventional but effective melodrama about new boys learn spirit of Navy.—M. Y. C.

NEGRO SOLDIER—Government film tribute to services of Negro fighting men.—M. Y. C.

NEVER A DULL MOMENT—Dead Brothers are mistaken for gangsters when they hire out as vaudeville performers in night club.—M. Y.

NIGHT FOR CRIME—Routine "quickie" about a film studio murder and kidnaping.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF ADVENTURE — Program melodrama about detective who neglects wife, ending happily when he gets her out of jam.—M. Y.

NIGHT TO REMEMBER—Fairly amusing mystery farce about murder and blackmail in a Greenwich Village basement flat.—M. Y.

NINE GIRLS—Fair murder mystery melodrama with girls' school as scene.—M. Y.

NO GREATER LOVE—Russian picture with dubbed English dialogue, depicting mother's revenge against Nazis. War in rear.—M.

NO TIME FOR LOVE—Romance of girl photographer and tunnel digger. Big scene when she proves value of his invention.—M. Y. C.

NORTH STAR—Deeply moving drama of destruction of Russian village by Nazis, and heroic survival of many of the peasants.—M. Y.

NORWAY REPLIES—Documentary of war, strong in ocean scenes and flight training.—M. Y.

NORTHERN PURSUIT—The Mounties defeat Nazi plot in good romantic melodrama.—M. Y.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE—High-colored romance of two women novelists leaving them at the end to comfort each other in their loneliness.—M. Y.

ONCE UPON A TIME—Fantasy supporting proposition that children, like adults, have rights. Humorous, romantic, gently satirical.—M. Y. C.

OVERLAND MAIL ROBBERY—Miscreants brought to justice in two-fisted fashion.—M. Y. C.

PARDON MY GUN—Passable western. Engineer proves girl didn't steal hundred grand.—M. Y. C.

PARIS AFTER DARK—Melodrama of French underground, showing how released prisoner struck a blow for France.—M. Y.

PASSPORT TO DESTINY—Farcical cockney girl decides to do something about Hitler.—M. Y.

PASSAGE TO MARSEILLE—Convicts escape and join Free French in well-acted melodrama.—M. Y.

PETTICOAT LARCENY—Girl star of radio seeks local color among crooks and reforms them in a melodrama for the family and juvenile trade.—M. Y. C.

PHANTOM OF THE OPERA—Familiar chiller—filmed in Technicolor with care for musical values. Several horrible scenes.—M. Y.

PIN UP GIRL—Technicolor extravaganza with songs and night club scenes for Betty Grable's following, with Martha Raye and Joe E. Brown as fun-makers.—M. Y.

PITURI—Australian-made mystery romance involving lady novelist and white savage.—M.

PITTSBURGH—Comedy melodrama about a couple of tough miners, their girl, their ambitions, and the way. Rough but entertaining.—M. Y.

POWERS GIRL—Comedy romance about photographer and two sisters, one of whom wants to be model. Benny Goodman's "hot licks" welcome.—M.

PRESENTING LILY MARS—Backstage musical, with Judy Garland as country girl determined to act. Romantic and spectacular.—M. Y. C.

PRELUDE TO WAR—Factual pictorial record, with commentary, of causes of World War II, starting with occupation of Manchuria.—M. Y. C.

PRISON MUTINY—Slightly artificial prison reform melodrama.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE PLAINS—Black market villains, who sought to round up wild horses for meat, foiled in serviceable Western.—M. Y. C.

PRINCESS O'ROURKE—Romance of titles European girl and American flier.—M. Y.

PURPLE HEART—Poignant conjectural report of tortures endured by American fliers brought down in Tokyo raid, and their "trial."—M. Y.

PURPLE V—Passable low-priced prison melodrama about downed British flier's escape from Germany.—M. Y.

RACKET MAN—Drafted gangster puts finger on former associates in exciting melodrama.—M. Y.

RATIONING—Mildly amusing feud between rural storekeeper and town postmistress.—M. Y. C.

RAVAGED EARTH—Record of Japanese brutalities in China, particularly Shanghai. Excessively gruesome.—M.

ROGER, TOUHY, GANGSTER—Factual story of racketeer, his imprisonment and his recapture after escaping. Scenes of brutality and slayings.—M.

ROOKIES IN BURMA—Crowning may be hard on those who read Far East dispatches.—M.

REPORT FROM THE ALEUTIANS — Technicolor documentary showing how U. S. forces are preparing to bomb Japanese out of Kiska. Handsome, instructive, inspiring.—M. Y. C.

RHYTHM OF THE ISLANDS—Minor musical diversion in South Seas spoofing the "let's-get-away-from-it-all" routine.—M. Y. C.

ROSIE THE RIVETER—Musical farce about two girls who occupy room nights that is shared by two men during day, in fashion of old farce "Cox and Box."—M. Y. C.

SHINE ON HARVEST MOON—Entertaining and, for the most part, tasteful musical based on vaudeville career of Nora Bayes.—M. Y. C.

SILVER CITY RAIDERS—Fast action western with cowboys defeating landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

SING A JINGLE—Allan Jones' good baritone fills musical above level of routine romance.—M. Y. C.

SO THIS IS WASHINGTON—Lum and Abner make good with synthetic inventions. Radio listeners will be specially pleased.—M. Y. C.

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE—Entertaining melodrama on return of war machines from France.—M. Y.

SONG OF BERNADETTE—Lourdes legend in atmosphere of ecclesiastical belief and ritual.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE OPEN ROAD—Pleasant musical about 'teen-age groups who help to harvest crops. Introducing new singing talent.—M. Y. C.

SONG OF RUSSIA—"Good Neighbor" romance strong in musical interest.—M. Y. C.

SOUTH OF DIXIE—Musical about pretended Southerner who runs into feud, but escapes to cash in on film version of adventures.—M. Y.

SPIDER WOMAN—Sherlock Holmes solves another series of murders in so-so programmer.—M. Y.

STANDING ROOM ONLY—Farce about overcrowded Washington.—M. Y. C.

STARS ON PARADE—Fair musical about aspiring vaudevillians.—M. Y. C.

STEP LIVELY—Sinatra in revival of farce, "Room Service," with good cast.—M. Y.

STORY OF DR. WASSELL—Gary Cooper as dauntless physician who got wounded sailors out of Java through his resourcefulness. Technicolor, with romantic interludes as relief.—M. Y.

SUMMER STORM—Melodramatic version of Chekhov's tragic story of murderer who allowed another to be sentenced for crime.—M.

SWING FEVER—Staccato musical about band leader's efforts to dispose of jive convention. Good singers, but hypnotic gag pulls film's quality down.—M. Y.

SWING-SHIFT MAZIE—Long-suffering war worker finally turns against incorrigible girl cheat. Strong, unedifying melodramatic romance.—M. Y.

TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT—Radio quiz show entertainingly adapted to screen by means of illustrated motion picture questions.—M. Y. C.

TAMPICO—Fair spy melodrama involving girl and two men who sail tankers.—M. Y.

TENDER COMRADE—Routine wife-comedy trimmings and overtones of tragedy, about wives whose husbands have gone to war.—M. Y.

TEXAS MASQUERADE—Hopalong Cassidy poses as Boston dude to greet discomforture of landgrabbers. Good workaday western.—M. Y. C.

THE SULLIVANS—Story of family life centering around five boys who heroically served their country.—M. Y.

THEY LIVE IN FEAR—Trick melodrama about anti-Nazi refugee, with high school romance as key element, in discreditting Nazis.—M.

THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT A SOLDIER—How officers are made of men from Army Services. Incidental melodramatic trimmings.—M. Y.

THREE MEN IN WHITE—Fair Gillespie film with assistants vying for doctor's approval.—M. Y.

THIS IS THE LIFE—Light romance of cross purposes with dancing and singing.—M. Y. C. romance.—M. Y. C.

THOUSANDS CHEER—Parade of stars with camp show done in Technicolor, three bands, and circus act. Good flight entertainment.—M. Y. C.

THREE RUSSIAN GIRLS—American flier's romance with Russian nurse, against background of Russian fighting.—M. Y.

TIMBER QUEEN—Formula melodrama about night club and gangsters who turn patriotic.—M. Y.

TROCADERO—Pleasant musical built around history of family ownership of night club.—M. Y. C.

TORNADO—Melodrama about miser and ambitious wife. Class B entertainment.—M. Y.

TUNISIAN VICTORY—Strategy of campaign in Africa set forth with clarity in well-regulated newsreel clips and animated maps.—M. Y.

TWO-MAN SUBMARINE—Implausible but fast-moving melodrama about research group in South Seas trying to prevent Japanese learning medical secret.—M. Y.

TWO GIRLS AND A SAILOR—Handsomely produced musical dependent on cast and band rather than story to hold attention.—M. Y.

UNCENSORED—British thriller about ingenious ways of issuing news in defiance of Nazis.—M. Y.

UNCERTAIN GLORY—Melodramatic duel of wits between French detective and criminal. Paul Lukas excellent as detective.—M. Y.

UNDERGROUND GUERRILLAS—British melodrama of underground activities. Along familiar lines, with battle scenes for excitement.—M. Y.

UNINVITED—Fair ghost story.—M. Y.

UP IN ARMS—Danny Kaye makes film debut with fine effect in Technicolor musical with war background.—M. Y. C.

UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Fair bedroom farce with good cast.—M. Y.

VOICE IN THE WIND—Czech pianist, persecuted by Nazis, perishes in exile when on verge of reunion with wife. Happiness before invasion shown in romantic-musical flashbacks.—M. Y.

WEEK-END PASS—Shipyard worker's chivalry backfires in farcical romance.—M. Y.

WESTWARD BOUND—Routine Western involving cowboys who thwart landgrabbers.—M. Y. C.

WE'VE COME A LONG, LONG WAY—Unpretentious history of rise of Negroes in American national life during past 75 years.—M. Y.

WHAT A WOMAN—Woman talent agent makes movie glamour boy out of college professor.—M. Y. C.

WHISTLING IN BROOKLYN—Radio detective reveals up crooks after much slapstick in baseball park.—M. Y. C.

WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER—Poignant drama of American woman's romantic-tragic experiences in two wars, first of which claims her husband and second their son.—M. Y.

WINGS OVER THE PACIFIC—Quickie South Seas stuff with war incidents for topicality.—M. Y. C.

WOMAN OF THE TOWN—Story of marshal of Dodge City and the dance hall girl who fell in love with him.—M. Y.

WYOMING HURRICANE — Entertaining western composed of stock materials.—M. Y. C.

YELLOW CANARY—British thriller about English girl who appears to be in service of Nazis. Well-made topical melodrama.—M. Y.

YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS—Musical Western solving robbery for which heroine's father was wrongfully sent to prison.—M. Y. C.

YOU CAN'T RATION LOVE—Campus musical built on a dead's whimsical notion of rationing eligibles during wartime shortage of manpower. Not distinguished for taste.—M. Y.

Clinic Hailed As Great Aid To Inebriates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2—Better results in the handling of alcoholics can now be hoped for, thanks to the beginning of diagnostic clinics to try to determine each type of alcoholic and the kind of treatment to which he is most apt to respond.

This forecast was given the Yale School of Alcohol Studies today by Miss Sybil M. Baker, General Secretary of the Family Department of the Brookline (Mass.) Friendly Society. Miss Baker spoke on social-case work with inebriates. She is one of the leading social workers in this field.

"We can be thankful there are any cured inebriates? for their treatment has been haphazard," she commented. "Fortunately some reached the one kind that could help them most."

Of social work in dealing with drunkenness, Miss Baker observed:

"If one can think of the profession of social work as one in which an attempt is made to understand each individual in the light of his background, intelligence, interests, and emotions, and to help him live more happily, satisfactorily, and productively within his world, it will be seen that there is no special technique for the inebriate.

"It only requires greater thoughtfulness, more careful analysis of behavior patterns and one's reaction to them, intense patience and kindliness, and a sincere prayer for wisdom to meet each crisis.

"With probably no other group of clients must there be greater awareness of the usefulness of other individual and community resources and an awareness of when and how to use them."

Army Asked to Take Control Of Philadelphia Transport

Continued from Page 1

by the Fair Employment Practices Committee requiring employment of Negro trolley motorman and bus operators.

The NWLB met in emergency session during the morning with Sylvester Garrett, Philadelphia regional chief, and Eli Rock of the branch office in attendance.

War Production Slumps

War production slumped in the Philadelphia-Camden, N. J., area despite emergency efforts by Army and Navy installations and war plants to improvise transportation facilities.

High rates of absenteeism and tardiness were reported. Thousands were unable to get to their jobs.

The Army reported cuts of about 25 per cent in production at Frankford Arsenal, the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, and other plants in the Philadelphia ordnance district.

Army and Navy trucks were used to bring in some workers.

Navy Yard Hard Hit

At Fort Monmouth, N. J., Col. James B. Haskell, commanding officer, announced that he was dispatching "as many vehicles and drivers to Philadelphia as can be spared without crippling our own transportation."

"They are carrier vehicles and will be used for transporting key military and civilian personnel."

Rear Admiral Milo F. Draemel, Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, said production was retarded at the Philadelphia Navy Yard to such an extent that "victory possibly is being delayed."

The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company said 10 per cent of its personnel was absent. Midvale Steel Company said its early shift was "riddled with absenteeism."

Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Corporation, Chester, Pa., said it lost approximately 8,000,000 man-hours yesterday and that the figure might be higher today.

Bendix Aviation Corporation described the absenteeism rate as "critical."

Hotels were jammed with residents of suburbs and outlying districts of Philadelphia who were unable to get home.

Bell Telephone Company made arrangements for 350 employees to stay overnight tonight.

The Ritz Carlton Hotel reduced rates for persons wanting rooms for only a few hours' nap. At the Benjamin Franklin, executives' offices were converted for sleeping use.

Fish Wins N. Y. Primary Race But Faces Hard Fight in Fall

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—High-spots of national political controversy as they concern racial bias and "narrow nationalism" and the widening activity of Sidney Hillman's pro-New Deal National Citizens Committee for Political Action were headlined in New York State's 1944 primary returns today in a sharply diminished margin in the thirteenth bid by Representative Hamilton Fish (R) for return to Congress and the second three-primary sweep by Representative Vito Marcantonio (D) for a fifth term.

Mr. Fish, running in the Hudson Valley's reconstituted 29th Congressional District outsped his independent opponent in the Republican Primary by less than 3,000 votes in a tally that totaled about 25,000 and which he had anticipated would give him a 2-to-1 margin.

Mr. Marcantonio repeats his 1942 tri-party status in Manhattan's reconstituted 18th Congressional District by a bare margin over his Republican opponent, Lieut. Robert C. Palmer, U. S. N. R., who had Republican organization backing, but handily led his Tammany Hall opponent, Representative Martin J. Kennedy, in the district which combines the two Congressional areas they previously represented.

Hard Fight Lies Ahead

Both Mr. Fish and Mr. Kennedy announced that they would carry the contest into the November election, Mr. Fish to cross party lines as a Jeffersonian Democrat against Mr. Bennet, who is the unopposed Democratic, American Labor Party and Liberal Party designee for the seat, and Mr. Kennedy, a member of Congress since 1930, as Democratic "independent" against Mr. Marcantonio.

In today's estimate of close observers, Mr. Marcantonio's return for the new Congress is assured, while Mr. Fish clearly is running opposition such as he has never before had to encounter in 24 years on the Congress roster.

The Marcantonio returns appear to assure his election, while Mr. Fish clearly is facing a concerted opposition. Previously in undisputed sway in his ancestral 26th Congress District, Mr. Fish has met increasing independent opposition as the national war crisis developed, and the current campaign has brought both Thomas E. Dewey, 1944 Republican presidential nominee, and Wendell L. Willkie, who carried the standard in 1940, into declaration against his candidacy.

Calls Remark Innocent

Mr. Fish continued his canvass into the furthermost precincts of the district on primary-ballot eve reiterating the innocence of his remark to which Governor Dewey took signal exception that "unfortunately most Jews are for President Roosevelt in the national campaign" and reading in the outcome that "the people of the district are primary conscious as opposed to outside influence at any time."

For his second-party Congress nomination sweep, Mr. Marcantonio emerged as New York headliner of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Political Action Committee, labor's 1944 entity for Mr. Roosevelt's return to the White House.

The Committee has its national headquarters in Manhattan and there was signature of its activity also in the Democratic outcome in the Bronx 25th District where Representative Charles A. Buckley, designee of the Edward J. Flynn Democratic organization, won over John A. Devaney, Jr., and in Kings, where Representative Donald O'Toole was winner in the 13th District over the organization-backed James H. McGough.

Dewey Seeks Solid Backing Of 26 Republican Governors

Continued from Page 1

tration and the states in order that competent government" may emerge, and he was not, in principle, seeking to reduce the activities of the Federal Government. Because he may himself become the head of the Federal Government, Mr. Dewey actually is serving as a spokesman of the Federal viewpoint in order that this conference should not become a one-sided movement toward an unworkable system of states' rights.

Common Front Sought

But the concern of this two-day meeting of what is possibly the most politically influential group of Republican leaders — leaders all of whom have won the confidence of the electorate in the past two and four years—is as much with developing a new machinery of campaign organization as it is with presenting a common front on the long-controverted issue of states' rights versus federalism—an issue of which the Republican Party has been as Federal-minded as the Democratic Party.

Governors Dewey and Bricker obviously are acting to steam up their gubernatorial colleagues so they will really go to work in a bloc of states in which, if they are successful, the G. O. P. national ticket can alone amass sufficient electoral votes to carry the election.

The state executives are in a remarkably effective position to help in two useful ways. They can present the story of the encroachment of Federal bureaucracy by the New Deal in practical terms based on first-hand experience, and they can, in addition, actively lend their own political popularity to the advocacy of the national ticket.

Through enlisting their ideas and aid in the development of one of the big issues of the campaign, Governor Dewey is giving them an added incentive to do this very thing, and he undoubtedly will gain valuable campaign benefits.

Growth Since 1940

The growth in the number and political significance of the G. O. P. governors over four years ago is revealing. Had Wendell L. Willkie, as

I SPAN SEAS AND CONTINENTS!

I WALK WITH THE MIGHTY OF THE EARTH!

I AM AN ACTOR IN STUPENDOUS DRAMA!

I AM YOU... living the warm and intimate story of an American family.... any American family. The story of their laughter and loves... struggles and triumphs. Lovingly and powerfully enacted by a cast of brilliant stars...

I AM YOU... yelling for a touchdown at Princeton... cheering your favorite son at political conventions.... seeing a nation's destiny forged on the floor of Congress.... thrilling to thundering spectacle surging with 12,000 players...

I AM YOU... sharing the drama, romance and heartbreak of White House nights and dawns... breathing the splendor and intrigue of Versailles, aflame with a thousand passions... being a living part of the most exciting battles ever fought by man...

I AM YOU... throbbing to the heartbeat of 87 beloved songs, ringing against the glitter and glamor of a fabulous era... recreated in 200 magnificent and breathtaking scenes... ablaze with the greatness and glory of the screen's infinite power....

I AM YOU... entering a whole new world of emotion, sensation and grandeur... as you sit spell-bound at this miracle of film production it took 2½ years to make.... and that will be a treasured memory all the years of your life....

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Continuous Performances

A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

Americans Push Toward Rennes—Russians Reach Baltic

Continued from Page 1

Stockholm today to have begun to withdraw.

In any event, the struggle in the Baltic has reached its final stages. Since the fall of Kaunas, Dvinsk, and Pskov the only move open to the Germans was to withdraw from the Baltic as rapidly as possible.

General Bagramian's forces appeared to be fanning out in all directions along the coast, which should bring him rapidly to Riga.

Meanwhile the push toward Warsaw, in the direct line to Berlin, continued as Marshal Rokossovsky's artillery closed in on the Polish Capital. At six-mile range, the heavy guns were reported shelling the German strong points in the city. Russian troops were reported to have gained seven bridgeheads across the Vistula River, 57 miles southeast of Warsaw.

Polish military headquarters in London said the Polish Underground had arisen in force inside Warsaw and was fighting the Germans in the main streets.

In the Pacific, American forces completed the conquest of Tinian, a rapid nine-day victory, which gives them another good air base within easy bombing range of the Philippines. This compares with 25 days in the taking of Saipan.

Normandy:

Allies Push Ahead In Twin Advance

The British Second Army has penetsated the center of the German line in the high ground south of Caen, field dispatches announced.

To the south, American spearheads pushed through weak German resistance aiming at the isolation and capture of the Brittany Peninsula with its two big ports of Brest and St. Nazaire.

Fanning out through Pontorson, 13 miles southwest of Avranches, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's armored and infantry columns were within 30 miles of Rennes, in the center of the Brittany Peninsula base line and the provincial capital.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons the Americans "might well be approaching Rennes."

Although the Brittany Peninsula is 100 miles wide, 150 miles long and roughly a dozen times as big as the Cherbourg Peninsula, its reduction was proceeding at a faster clip.

The break in the center of the Germans' line by Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey's British threatened to engulf the remainder of enemy defenses which had suffered the loss of 20,000 prisoners in a week and the destruction or near destruction of a dozen divisions.

An Associated Press correspondent quoted a British staff officer as declaring: "Marshal Erwin Rommel must stand and fight on the high ground between Villers-Bocage and Caen, and I think we shall destroy him there."

Allied staff officers have quoted prisoners and French people as reporting the serious, even the fatal, wounding of Marshal Rommel. The Germans say Marshal Rommel still is in command of the army in Normandy, however.

The break-through south of Caumont threatened to pocket the Germans still resisting in the hills southwest of Caen, and already General Dempsey's columns, spearing through Le Beny-Bocage to within five miles of Vire, old Norman Capital, were swinging eastward in an encircling maneuver.

Armored units had penetrated far ahead of the main forces, toward Estry, eight miles northeast of Vire and 26 miles southwest of Caen.

Hitler Headquarters Takes Forced March

Recorded by CBS

New York, Aug. 2

Hitler's Headquarters, previously established at Insterburg (East Prussia), had to be transferred because of the Russian advance, London Radio reported, quoting dispatches from Stockholm.

There is every reason to believe that the attempt on Hitler took place at Insterburg, added the radiocast.

Eastern Front:

Soviet Baltic Dash Cuts Off Germans

Thousands of Germans were trapped in Latvia and Estonia by a swift Russian plunge to the Baltic Sea 30 miles west of Riga.

Northeast of Warsaw Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky reopened an advance toward East Prussia on a 200-mile front, striking within 10 miles of the prewar frontier.

The German communiqué indicated that Russian troops were pouring across the Vistula River south of Warsaw, asserting that Nazi planes "sank on the Vistula 28 Soviet ferries "crammed with troops. The communiqué said "heavy, fluctuating fighting" was continuing on the approaches of East Prussia between Augustow, eight miles from the frontier, and the Memel River.

The Germans acknowledged loss of Kalvaria, Jelgava, and Wilkowischken in Latvia, and said they recaptured Birsen.

Fighting still was reported against a Russian bridgehead over the Vistula below Warsaw. Continued Russian advances toward the Beskid Pass through the Carpathians to Czechoslovakia were reported.

The German Sixteenth and Eighteenth Armies have been operating in the Baltic States and these were split by the drive to the sea west of Riga. Once estimated at 30 divisions of perhaps 300,000 men, there was no official estimate of the number trapped in an area about the size of South Carolina.

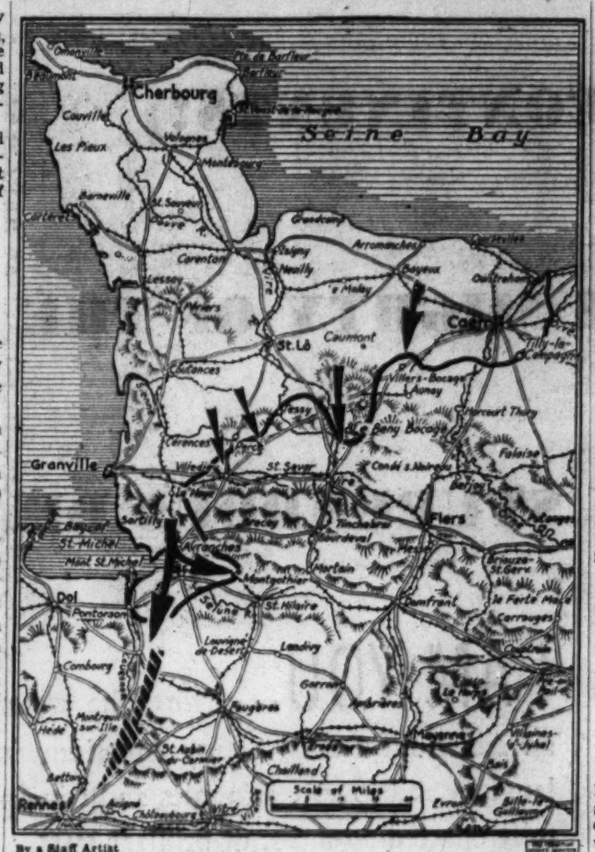
The Red Army had cut and was astride all railroads and highways leading from the Baltic States to East Prussia. From Tukums on the coastal railroad, Gen. Ivan Bagramian's Baltic Army fanned out rapidly in three directions: (1) dashing less than 20 miles from Riga itself; (2) northward along the Gulf of Riga, and (3) toward such escape ports as Leipaja, 85 miles east, Ventspils, and Mazirbe.

One group of Germans estimated to number between 10,000 and 15,000 was reported cut off even from Riga and trying to reach the East Prussian port of Memel, 75 miles from Russian spearheads.

Thousands of Germans were concentrated in a narrow sector on the east side of the Vistula and offered strong resistance to hold back Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky's army group from the broad swift river. Four bridges over the Vistula in the Warsaw area appeared still intact, the Germans fearing to destroy them lest they trap thousands of their own troops.

A great battle for possession of a strip five to eight miles wide along 20 miles of the Vistula in the Warsaw area continued in an area in which lie important suburbs.

There was no indication that the Russians were shelling the city. German demolitions were reported inside Warsaw by Red pilots.



By a Staff Artist

Yanks Drive for Brittany Goal of Rennes

Striped arrow indicates direction in which the main American forces are driving toward Rennes in Brittany. Black arrows show actual position of Allied advance in Normandy and Brittany.

Allied Repair 'Depots' Dot Roads in France

Recorded by CBS

New York, Aug. 1

Allied troops in Normandy have done away with the custom of repairing broken down or damaged vehicles at a central depot.

Help yourself to spares, is the rule in Normandy. Vehicles that have been hit, or had some serious mechanical trouble, generally are just off the road, where they've been dumped. If you need a new back tire, a carburetor, a headlight bulb, well then, if that vehicle can supply you, you may have whatever you want from it. It's amazing how well this system works.

New Guinea:

Americans Widen Sansapor Beachhead

The American Sansapor beachhead at the northwestern end of Dutch New Guinea has been expanded swiftly to 10 miles, Allied headquarters announced.

Sansapor Village has been taken. There was no resistance at the landing, and none still has been encountered despite the fact that the beachhead places American forces little more than 600 miles from the Philippines.

Two islets off Sansapor were taken at the time of the New Guinea landing, also without resistance.

Marianas:

Americans Complete Conquest of Tinian

The nine-day conquest of Tinian, completed Aug. 1 by use of a secret weapon on the 4,500 Japanese defenders, gave the United States a second "unsinkable aircraft carrier" next to Saipan, won in 25 days.

On Guam, Marines and soldiers who already have won its best harbor and airfield pushed north on the 14th day of invasion against 10,000 Japanese being whittled down by bombs and rockets of carrier planes.

The Marianas operation was moving so fast that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz issued three communiqués Aug. 1.

All organized resistance ended on Tinian, where the Marines seized two Japanese airfields in their dash down its 12-mile length and won flatlands ideal for other air bases within B-29 bombing range of Japan. The Marines were mopping up the Nipponese remnants in caves and along a narrow beach at Marpo Point on the south tip.

On Guam, whose more valuable southern half is in American hands, the preparatory stages for a northern cleanup were dealt Japanese troop concentrations. American ground forces straightened their line across the island north of Agana with gains of a half mile to three miles which overran four small towns.

Italy:

Eighth Army Inches Nearer to Florence

The Eighth Army advance on Florence, Italy, has regained ground lost to recent German counterattacks and British troops were closing in slowly on the city's outer fringe despite a strong enemy defense rivaling the Nazi stand at Cassino.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's headquarters announced that New Zealanders, described in a German communiqué as "elite troops," are firmly established in the village of La Romola, 6½ miles southwest of Florence. Farther to the left an Indian division occupied Castiglione, 10 miles from the city.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Claim Nazis Defeated

Yugoslav Partisans, now developing a successful operation along their entire front, have captured Plav in Southern Montenegro and are driving the enemy toward the Albanian interior, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

A radiocast communiqué said Kladanj and Olovo were overrun in a drive through Eastern Bosnia where parts of the German Prince Eugen Division were declared broken up.

French Feel They Pay Dearly for Liberation

Continued from Page 1

—so far—than any other part under Allied liberation attacks.

Food Plentiful

Food here is plentiful — fish, meat, milk, butter, cheese, and vegetables exist in abundance. The Germans seem to have made a special effort not to antagonize the peasants and village folk—though not always successful by any means.

The general verdict seems to be that the German officers and noncommissioned officers have made themselves unbearable but that the German soldiers were well disciplined and generally well behaved toward the French civilians.

Moreover, the French people, closely attached to their homes and farms, are finding it hard to adjust themselves to the destruction of these by Allied bombs and artillery fire, or their requisition by the Army. The farmer whose fields are covered with landing strips for the air force—or still sown with German mines—is unhappy even though he is recompensed in money for the damage done to his property.

Bombings Destructive

There is another thing: I have heard not only French civilians here but also responsible French military officials contend that Allied bombing is unnecessarily destructive. When questioned, French officers admit we are up against a tough job and do not attempt to suggest any alternative to our present bombing tactics.

Partly this reaction is a natural emotion of the people seeing their villages demolished in a tragic anticlimax to liberation. And partly it is an unconscious repetition of German propaganda over the French radio.

This repetition is mostly indirect, for these Frenchmen and Frenchwomen here in Normandy have had no radios since the end of March of this year. Careful inquiry shows that the Germans did a thorough job of taking away radio sets at that time, getting very nearly all of them and the few that succeeded in hiding theirs were afraid to use them.

Some Exceptions

There were some exceptions however. The police chief of a Normandy town, who was an ardent de Gaullist and resisted, hid one behind the boards of his office.

The point is, however, that Allied civil authorities have a real problem in reconciling the people to the damage and destruction done during the liberation. When you have seen this destruction at its worst—where there has been blanket bombing by "heavies" preparing the way for breakthroughs or crucial attacks by the land forces—you can understand this feeling of French civilians who have had their homes destroyed and families killed or wounded.

But this emotion, though understandable, is clearly mistaken and fundamentally unjustified. It is a serious thing, because it shows the fact that after four years under relatively comfortable German occupation—compared with most other parts of France—many of the people of Normandy, probably the majority, have lost their perspective on the war as a whole and are so far unable to grasp the full significance of what the Allies are doing and have done to liberate them.

Need for Action

It is only fair to say that most of the higher French authorities here and British and American civil affairs chiefs appreciate this situation and are sincerely anxious to correct it.

Already something is being done by the distribution of leaflets and booklets explaining the war since France's fall in June, 1940.

But there is an urgent need for something more effective and speedy. Films are probably the greatest means of correcting this; mobile cinemas should be used to take the facts in colorful, graphic form to villagers as well as to the towns. Radio sets could be installed in squares giving British and American news by loudspeaker. It is important to act.

Mannerheim Named President Of Finland in New Peace Hint

Continued from Page 1

shal Mannerheim met a delegation of the Finnish peace opposition group, which indorsed his own viewpoint that the Finnish military position was deteriorating beyond saving, so that immediate steps for peace were essential before collapse, with all its consequences for the nation.

Soldier's Decision

Marshal Mannerheim cannot be described as pro-Russian, but as a soldier he has been forced to draw the only possible military conclusion and has realized that the chances of effective German assistance are negligible. Hence his desire for immediate peace.

President Ryti's resignation has an interesting background not heretofore disclosed, owing to the stranglehold of censorship in Finland. On June 28, President Ryti signed a declaration addressed to the German Government in which he pledged that Finland would not make a separate peace with the Soviet Union without Germany's consent. This was the coup which Nazi Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop brought off during his Helsinki visit.

This was quite unconstitutional and an act affecting the country's position without consultation of Parliament. But the Finnish Parliamentary Committee for Foreign Affairs was kept ignorant of the matter until informed later in July by Foreign Minister Sir Henrik Ramsay.

It resulted in seven out of seventeen of the members of this committee protesting formally against the Ryti pledge, since it limited freedom of action and the "country's chances of making an honorable peace whenever possible were thereby diminished." The seven members of the committee who signed the protest consisted of five of seven Social Democratic members and two representatives of the Swedish People's Party.

Following the protest, the Finnish Parliament acted swiftly. President Ryti resigned. Then came the question of how to secure a successor who would negotiate peace. Instead of electing a President by the ordinary method, through votes of the special Electoral College, matters were speeded up by passing a new law by which Parliament itself elected the President.

Parliament then declared this law to be a "provisional constitutional amendment" which could be enforced with little delay. The only serious candidate was Marshal Mannerheim, and he was duly elected.

Soviet Assurances

He is believed already to have received Russian assurances that Moscow is prepared to consider a new Finnish application for an armistice which would guarantee Finland's independence.

This act followed great activity last week among Finnish labor organizations and the Social Democratic Party, as well as leading political parties, with long meetings held on the situation. The newspaper Helsingan Sanomat declared bluntly last week end that "Finland's peril is apparent to everybody." Even censorship could not hide this fact from the population.

Pro-German Premier Edwin J. Linkomies must now resign also. No successor has been announced, but mention of Eero Vuori, Chairman of the Finnish Trade Union Council and leader of the anti-German group opposed to Finance Minister Vanino A. Tanner in the Social Democratic Party indicates that the move is toward peace.

Peace Terms

Concerning Russian peace terms, a reliable report states that the Finns again contacted the Russians last week, when, it is understood, they were told that Russia's territorial claims remained more or less as announced in the spring this year—namely 1941 frontiers plus Petsamo. The Finns, it is expected, will be allowed to keep Hangoe.

Concerning reparations claims, these are understood to have been $600,000,000 in five years. Whether such amount since has been increased is not known.

Italy to Enlist Patriotic Bands

ROME, Aug. 2 (Reuter)—Three Italian military missions have left Rome for the forward areas to select several thousand volunteers for service in the Italian armed forces, it has been announced.

The missions will collaborate with Allied authorities in choosing men from patriot bands who are now in liberated Italian territory.

This action is reported to represent an attempt by the Allies and the Italian Government to solve the problem of what to do with partisan troops when areas they dominate are liberated.

More Low-Cost Candy In Offing for Civilians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—More low-cost candy for civilians is in the offing as the Office of Price Administration works out a "more adequate price control than that now in existence for most types of candy," OPA said yesterday.

OPA said plans are being made for a better system of pricing new sweets also.

Most candies now are priced under the general maximum price regulation which "freezes" each seller at the highest price of March 1942, OPA said.

Sansapor Landing Viewed As Final Leap on New Guinea

Continued from Page 1

landing beaches there was not even a rifle shot to shatter the stillness of the first half hour of operations.

When American infantrymen began moving up and down the coast they discovered enemy bivouacs deserted.

It was probably the most uneventful operation in the course of the long New Guinea campaign.

This does not mean that the landing did not have strategic importance. Primarily it achieved a major objective in encircling the last major Japanese New Guinea air base at Manikwari on the western shore of Geelvink Bay.

Position of Enemy

There are estimated to be about 15,000 Japanese—elements of the 35th Division—at Manikwari and the strength of the defense positions is easily evidenced by powerful pillboxes which air observation has disclosed lining the beach approaches.

Some of the Manikwari garrison may attempt a hazardous escape along the western shores of Geelvink Bay across a neck of land connecting with Macluer Gulf and thence by barge to Ceram. But the major portion will undoubtedly be forced to remain.

The new landing on Sansapor breaks up the last big chunk of Japanese-held New Guinea, leaving it divided now into five isolated and virtually impotent segments.

Advanced Rapidly

Thus, in a little over 90 days the forces under Gen. Douglas MacArthur have advanced more than 600 miles and virtually conquered half a dozen Japanese air bases.

There will undoubtedly be more fighting in New Guinea. At present another battle is brewing in the Wewak area where trapped Japanese ground troops have been trying for nearly a month to break out.

Having failed in the attempt, the attacking forces are retiring and the American forces which had been holding the defense line on Driniumor River just east of Aitape have now moved out, crossed the river and are advancing on a two and a half mile front.

Situation Outlined

There may be other battles of this type before the encircled enemy forces are either totally quelled or wiped out. But the most important fact to be considered is that General MacArthur's Sixth Army has advanced along the entire length of the northern New Guinea coast.

Even the more important western tip of New Guinea, which, hardly a month ago, was almost the terminus of the Fifth Air Force's practical operating radius, is today its hub.

The tactics which carried American forces forward at the record rate of five and a half miles a day over some the world's toughest terrain are highly imaginative.

With the Philippines now looming as a major objective for the Southwest Pacific forces it is possible to see how such tactics will carry the American forces toward Manila, not in long slogging marches through island jungle, but in long leapfrog bounds.

Gas Deflates Hopes For Water in Texas

EDEN, Texas (AP)—Driller B. A. Duffey struck gas—2,637,000 cubic feet a day of top quality, dry, highly inflammable gas — but everyone is very sad about it.

Explained Maj. M. J. Green: "During the hottest, dryest stretch of a Texas summer, when we've had to cut out watering victory gardens and washing cars and everything else that takes an extra drop, we get a gas well—when we wanted water!"

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Coats Achieve Some Changes This Season

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Coats have a decidedly new look about them this fall. You won't be able to get away with your old one quite so successfully as you have for several seasons and look right up to the mark. Perhaps the topcoat designers feel the time has come to let themselves go a bit. At any rate they have—and with some fine coats to their credit.

As a result the lines of the time-honored Chesterfield and those voluminous high-collared affairs which people clung to with the idea that they alone could keep them warm, are no longer items of fashion importance. For the first time in years, the neck emerges as a factor which contributes to the beauty of the silhouette. Coats are very slightly collared, as in the graceful modern version of the low Medici collar, or they manage to do very nicely indeed without a standing collar of any kind. This is not to intimate that the neckline of coats is without interest. The fact that the draped collar has vanished unleashes endless possibilities for introducing various forms of decoration on both the necks and shoulders of coats which give them increased consequence. Of special interest, too, is the easy curve of the rising neckline which seems to come from the very coat itself, and is generally effective even when the coat is entirely untrimmed.

Leigh Charell Studio; Alliot Clarke

The gracefully-draped bark brown coat, designed by Hansen Bang, has a Medici collar typical of the soft silhouette in fall models. The related dress—one for every Hansen coat—is brown upholstery satin with pink dots. Mangone gives a touch of the Chinese in his box coat of 36-inch length, in red, black or brown with Persian lamb collar. From Bonwit Teller. Small Persian collar and peplum trim this coat, marked by jet button closing and other dressmaker details. From Lord & Taylor. (Lower picture) Another Mangone model: fitted town coat in soft gray Forstmann's wool or Juilliard's black wool, with Persian lamb trim. From Bonwit Teller.

Back Interest

Aside from new neck interest, the coat silhouette enlarges its borders. The flare-back boxy type of wrap, its back as full as the law allows, vies with the width of short, belted and fitted tunic coats. The lumberjack type newly adapted to full length coats proves undeniably warm and practical, and appears in two-tone fabric combinations, the lighter color forming the top of the coat, the darker color the skirt and any trim, such as revers, or cuffs. The evident pleasure in the wrap-around coat lies in its possibilities for both daytime and evening wear, for never being longer than 36 inches, it enhances the look of a formal dinner gown and shows it off to advantage.

Philip Mangone, who can take a theme and play it with endless variations when it comes to designing, fashions a boxy coat in one instance with a straight line at the side, gives it a slight upstanding Chinese collar, wide vertical buttonholes outlined in a design of black velvet on the smooth black wool, and fastens it with buttons of sparkling jet. In a flared swagger, done in two tones of gray tweed, he introduces the slightly dropped shoulder, making it of the lighter shade of gray and outlining it with a decorative border of fine black braid. The high Directoire lapel which gives implied width to the shoulders is notable in his collection, as are beautifully cut wrap-around three-quarter-length coats lightly edged with mink, nutria or Persian.

Discreet Use of Fur

One would say, broadly speaking, that coats are less heavily burdened with fur. More discretion is shown in its use as décor on yokes, on lapels, or as marking the line of a distinctive pocket. Occasionally the front will be of some flat fur, and some designers still resort to the luxury of wide bands of silver fox as a finish of a flaring three-quarter coat. But these are the exceptions. Fur cuffs are important in turn backs as well as in narrow trims, and in coats that show careful design, fur or velvet gives point and direction to slot seams.

While the old Chesterfield has been taken down a peg in popularity, its place in the fashion picture is aptly filled by the captain's coat, which is not too different from it. This coat indulges in a full, belted back, high, notched lapels, a flat military collar, mannish slot pockets, wide shoulders and a correspondingly narrow look through the waist. Executed in a fine Melton cloth, a foil for fine tailoring, it swaggers a bit among its less military colleagues.

Lumberjack Fashions

Another widespread influence in both jacket and coat fashions this fall is the lumberjack. Exploited as a coat, it magnifies the two-piece look, particularly when the top of the coat is of fur and the bottom cloth—or vice-versa. You see it handled also in two shades of the same fabric, such as two tones of gray, and in fabrics of different textures. Also in pastel wool, such as beige, contrasting with black, or stripes and plain material.

Perhaps the short coat that tops everything—and ranges from 26 to 36 inches in length—is the liveliest coat news for fall. In red, ginger, billiard green, gold, magenta, these utilize fur or stand without it on their own. Most often seen is the tuxedo front on this type of coat, which when worn with a belt transforms its straight lines into a tunic effect. Often they are designed with straight boxy lines, such as a 33" tweed in billiard green lined with flat black broadtail to wear over a simple black wool jersey dress. Again there is an outstanding red coat trimmed with civet cat; or one in gray men's wear flannel, lined with yellow lamb.

The loose coat cut in raglan style with kimona or raglan sleeve is stressed by Monte-Sano, whose collection indicates a trend toward the casual old-fashioned look. He returns to the soft-dressmaker elegance of black broadcloth in coats, something we have not seen for too long.

Velvet as a trim for winter coats brings new interest to fabrics. Anthony Blotta in his finely tailored collection shows a coat in electric blue wool, belted, and having rounded lapels faced with black velvet; pockets trimmed in the same flattering material. One of his new colors is a deep almost black plum which he names "Black Tulip." In one coat he combines this effectively with a slightly lighter shade of velvet. Back fullness often swings from a shoulder yoke in his coats, and occasionally he uses touches of jet for glitter.

In the spirit of genuine feminine appeal, Louise Barnes Gallagher makes effective use of black satin in a fitted coat, lined with black wool and set off with a collar of silver fox. It has possibilities as a dressy daytime coat, and goes quite as far in the evening over a long dinner gown. A coachman's coat of parchment-colored wool, tunic length, is even more smooth than it sounds because of a sleek brown satin lining. This winter's coats stand ready for a bright future.

Halls Are More Than Mere Passageways When They Afford a Cosy Nook, Too

Ethel M. Eaton
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When I think of an upstairs hall, I think of the smallish square space found in many houses at the end of a passage and usually at the front of the house. Such a space has many attractive possibilities and need never be the drab and dreary, hit-or-miss affair it sometimes is.

I always recall with delight a treatment of this space in a new-old suburban house. I first saw it on a bright, winter day. The sun was streaming through the small-paned window, framed with narrow-ruffled curtains of crisp white organdy. There was no shade at the window, nor was one needed; for vines spilling from a hanging basket filled the entire upper sash. In front of the window was a small armchair covered with gay chintz and beside the chair an old-fashioned sewing basket on legs, holding the week's mending apparently. (What a happy spot for such work!) On the wall space either side of the window were small Victorian hanging shelves containing a few books and some colorful bits of old glass and china. Altogether a charming, homelike spot which tied together the upstairs rooms.

In a really old house where I am privileged to visit, book shelves have been built either side of the window in the upper hall. These extend from the floor to the low ceiling and are filled with books. A large hooked rug in gay flowered pattern covers the floor; and the broad window ledge is filled with blossoming plants in the winter. It is a cheerful place where one is prone to linger in passing from one room to another.

Less Room, More Hall

The modern house of a friend contains a somewhat larger upper hall space than is usually found. (Since she designed the house herself, I suspect it was done intentionally.) There she has her desk where she works at household accounts. There is a comfortable divan, a large armchair and a floor lamp, also a small radio and the latest magazines. It is a space of varied uses—a quiet hour of reading, a game or listening to a favorite radio program by oneself. The window is large, and the light is always adequate.

There is a lovely sequestered hall nook in a quaint old house facing the "green" of a charming New England village. I say "sequestered," for you almost have to seek it out deliberately. A jutting out of the attic stairway hides the space from broad view.

Window With a View

From its window one sees the white spire of the village church through the graceful elms of the little common. The window is draped with colorful chintz which is repeated in the tie-on cushion of the old rabbit-ear chair. Far from an assembly of odds and ends, here the owner has brought together some of her choicest treasures: a maple blanket chest fashioned by her great-grandfather, an exquisite drop-leaf stand of gleaming mahogany, covered with an old blue-and-white handwoven mat. Here will be found a slender volume or two of the type one would choose to read in such a spot—nature poems, light essays, etc.

In an isolated farmhouse, high among the Vermont hills—the home of a writer—I once found an upstairs hall that was a constant invitation to linger, especially in the autumn; for the house is in the maple country, and the window commands a flaming panorama of crimson and gold that is truly breath-taking. On summer days, too, one lingers for the play of sunlight and shadow over the mountains and for the sweetness of the honeysuckle which clambers outside almost to the window's ledge. Evenings there have their moments, also, for then the flower fragrance is almost potent, and the moon-lit mountains offer a wholly different scene. A comfortable seat has been built beneath the window—broad, low, softly cushioned and piled with pillows of varying sizes and shapes. The only concession to curtains are narrow side drapes which come just to the edge of the window frame. These are fashioned from the material used for the seat and pillows. No books here! For nobody ever wants to do anything but look and look and look some more!

Buying Demands Extra Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Buying a dress, to most of us, means selecting something that appeals to us, considering how it fits into the rest of our wardrobe, how it fits into our budget and, finally, how it fits us. In the days before L-85 the last of these three considerations was important but hardly half as important as it is today.

As you stand before the long mirror in the dress shop the fit, including the length, may appear perfect—but have you discovered the wisdom of dropping casually into a chair before the same mirror and seeing what happens to the length of the same well-fitting skirt? If it rides up as you sit down, coming just to the edge of either plump or bony knees, it is not the dress for you. It will be awkward and unbecoming. On the other hand, if it has sufficient fullness in front to allow a little freedom over the knees and to allow you to sit comfortably without having to coax a fraction more length into your skirt every time you move, it is probably a dress you can safely buy and enjoy wearing.

Another consideration, especially for those who still have cars and gasoline to go with them, is freedom of arm movement. If a quick stretch in any direction presents a hazard to the seam of the armhole you will not only be uncomfortable but the dress will be poor economy.

There are plenty of smart clothes to be had these days and comfortable ones, too, but, especially for those who have outgrown the junior miss department, there is a definite need for added discrimination in choosing them.

And here are a few tips for those who are living in hot climates for the first time. In addition to selecting light materials, look for loose armholes, necklines that are not high and do not bind across the back, sleeves that are short enough and loose enough to let in a breath of air, and waistlines that are not too tight and that are not circled by wide, warm belts. Heavy color tones should be avoided, too, for even in a light material, a dark red, for instance, gives the impression of warmth and it is almost as pleasant to see others looking cool as to be cool ourselves on a day when the mercury is soaring. J. A. A.

Vinegar as Plastering Aid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When papering a room, it is often found that plaster walls need patching in spots. We have found a way to mix the plaster of Paris which retards hardening — ordinarily almost instantaneous. Simply mix the powder with vinegar instead of water. The resultant mass will be much like putty and will not harden for 20 to 30 minutes, obviating the necessity for such rapid action on the part of the worker.

Push the plaster well into the spots that need patching and smooth off with a table knife.

You Can Transform Your Room in a Day

By Betty Driscoll
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you are a working girl living in a room that could stand "fixing up," this is written for you. It takes only a week-end to change what may be a dull, drab room into an attractive, colorful one.

When you start you must have on hand the materials for cleaning your room and the fabric for refurnishing it. Essentials for cleaning are an old turkish towel cut in half or a sponge, a soapless liquid cleaning solution, and a bucket or wash basin.

It is probably your draperies, daybed spread, and chair that most need attention. Monk's cloth for draperies and bedspread and inexpensive chintz for the chair cover are fabric suggestions.

A long window will require about three yards of drapery fabric. An average daybed cover requires about four yards, not including fabric for the wall side or for pillows. Pillows take about one and a fourth yards each. A chair cover requires four to five yards, depending on its size. (Make rough measurements to confirm yardage.)

Clean Room Requisite

Before having new furnishings, however, your room must be clean. Here are simple cleaning steps that can be carried out in one evening, if you start early enough. (Of course a housewife would frown on such quick treatment as compared to her thorough cleaning methods.)

First roll up your rugs and take them outside, if possible. Give your chair and bed a good brushing with a whisk broom. Turn your mattress over and brush the other side. Wash woodwork (from the bottom, up), furniture, window-shade, floor and chair with water and soapless solution.

Keep the water clean. Dry every washed area of woodwork as you go with the other half of your turkish towel. For washing chair upholstery, the towel should only be damp.

Where there is a back yard or court, it is possible to beat your rugs before washing them. They should at least be cleaned first with a vacuum cleaner or a carpet sweeper. Use the same water solution for washing your rugs or use a soap sold especially for that purpose. Do the rug-washing chore as the last thing before tumbling into bed. By morning your rugs will be dry enough to walk on.

Now for the making of draperies, bedspread and slipcover. While all stitching can be done by hand, the procedure is speeded up greatly if a sewing machine is available. By hand, it probably will take longer than a day to make the three items.

Draperies Easily Made

First, measure your windows exactly for the draperies, allowing for shrinkage. You will have decided beforehand whether draperies are to come to the top or bottom of the sill. Cut the fabric to half width, one half for each side of the window.

Allow for a two-inch hem, top and bottom, and turn under a small hem down the sides of the draperies. Stitch a second seam one and a fourth inches down from the top of the draperies on the hem. Below this you will run the hanging rod, achieving at the same time a ruffled effect along the top. Leaden weights in the bottom hem will keep draperies straight.

Next comes the daybed spread. Lay the fabric on top of your bed. Thirty-ninth-inch fabric is perfect for the smallest size bed and allows a little excess for shrinkage. Wider ones will require fifty-four-inch widths. Allow the fabric to extend over the three exposed sides one-and-a-half inches. Measure the length of the spread top and cut the remaining fabric in half to conform in length leaving an inch on each end for a side-seam hem. Pin top of spread to side front and stitch.

With the half width of fabric left over from the front make the two ends. Measure each end to meet the front and allow an inch for each side seam hem. Join spread top to ends same as front. Allow the ends to extend around toward the back of the spread as far as the top piece goes. Turn under hem and stitch all side seams. If you have placed the selvage side at the bottom of the spread, just turn it up once and stitch. A box effect is achieved by whipping the loose hemmed sides of the spread securely.

The quickest way of making a slipcover is to drape and cut it out right on the chair. First drape fabric over back of chair almost to floor. Pin to chair and cut, allowing about one and a fourth inches extra. (One half of this will be taken up on the seam—the rest is for shrinkage.) Drape fabric over front of chair the same way down to seat. Tuck the fabric far into the seat to allow expansion room. Continue fabric down over seat and lower front of chair. Pin and cut even with back cover.

If the chair has squared-off contours, join front and back top together with a strip of fabric set in. Pin the strip at top and extend straight down either side of chair to bottom of back cover, and pin at back seam. Next drape fabric over arm of chair. Pin to chair seat, chair front and set-in piece at back near arm level. Cut off armpiece one and a half inches below level of seat cover.

Chair Cover Takes Shape

Pin the two remaining sections on either side of chair to fabric at the front of chair; armpiece section and set-in strip below are level. Stitch each pinned section as you go, otherwise the pins will fall out and basting will be necessary.

For a gay touch on your draperies, cut flowers from the pieces of chintz left over and applique them on in a scattered effect.

The finished covers in each case—slipcover, spread and draperies—will not compare to a handsome, tailor-made job nor would we recommend such procedure to any but a working girl who would rather sacrifice mitered corners and have clean, cheerful furnishings.

Decorate Child's Room

For a child's room paint one wall a deep blue and decorate with stars of various sizes done in luminous paint that makes them glow in the dark. Children delight in watching them shine and the luminous stars furnish just enough light to overcome the child's plea for a light in the room while he sleeps.

BABY DIET HINTS

Made from whole, fresh milk controlled from farm to plant by strict Gerber specifications. Besides whole, fresh milk, Gerber's Custard Pudding contains eggs, starch and sugar—all delightfully flavored. Now, serve nourishing custard to baby as often as you want—it's ready to serve just as it comes from the can!

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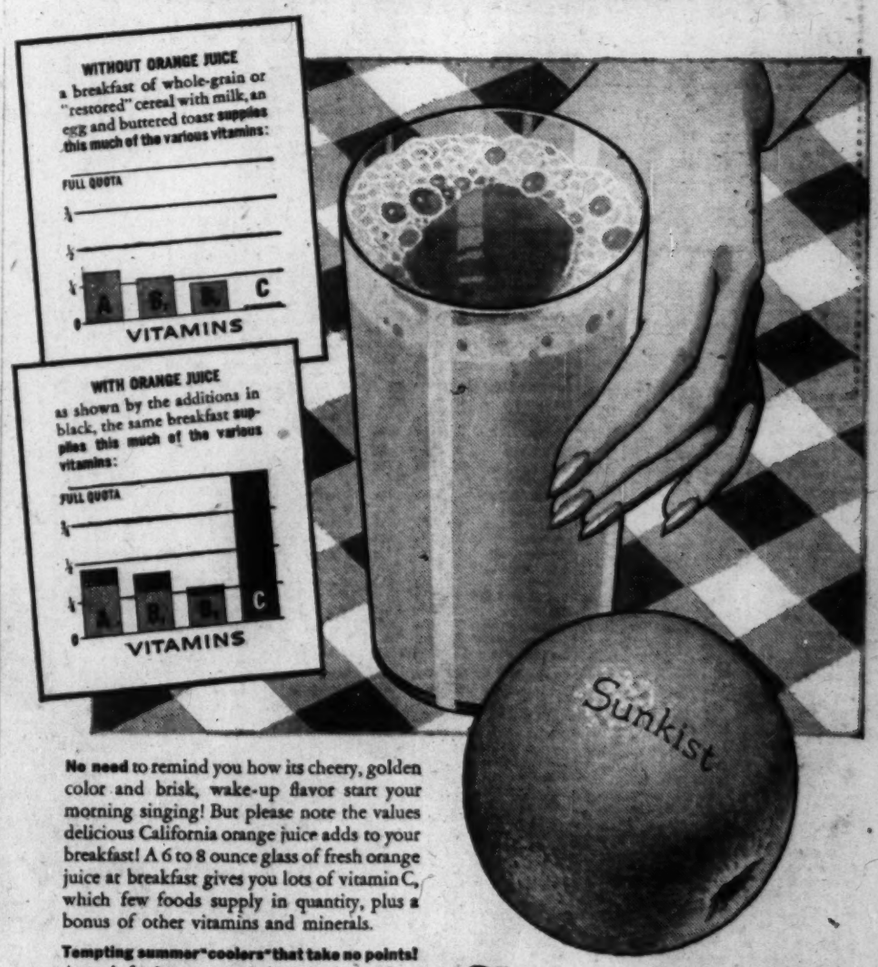
Look what orange juice adds to breakfast!



No need to remind you how its cheery, golden color and brisk, wake-up flavor start your morning singing! But please note the values delicious California orange juice adds to your breakfast! A 6 to 8 ounce glass of fresh orange juice at breakfast gives you lots of vitamin C, which few foods supply in quantity, plus a bonus of other vitamins and minerals.

Tempting summer "coolers" that take no points! A cool, fresh orange salad or sparkling fruit cup fills the bill. Keep sweet, juicy oranges for the lunch box and between-meal snacks.

Trademarked Sunkist Oranges are the finest from 14,500 cooperating California and Arizona citrus growers. Buy in quantity. Save shopping trips.

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CALIFORNIA ORANGES

BEST FOR JUICE—and Every use!

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	746,410
1944 volume to date	160,309,040
1943 volume to date	197,808,750

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Tuesday	54.8	Prev. day	54.7
Month ago	55.8	Year ago	49.2
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp .15e	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ¾e	2	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23	23	23	
Air Reduction 1a	7	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	6	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Allegheny pf	15	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
Alleg pr pf	1	55	55	55	— ¼
Alleg LudSteel .70g	5	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
Allied Chem & Dye 6	2	148	147½	147½	
Allied Mills 2e	2	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ¼
Allied Strs 1	8	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	1	101	101	101	+ ¾
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	9	37⅞	37⅝	37¾	
Alpha P Cem ¾e	3	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅜
Aural Lee	1	3½	3½	3½	
Amerada Pet 3	5	103½	102½	103	
Am AgChDel 1.20	2	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	5	75¾	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	7	17¾	17½	17¾	— ⅛
Am Bk Note .80e	8	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	1	66½	66½	66½	— 1½
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	50	131½	131½	131½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	145	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	1	91	91	91	
Am Can pf 7 †	50	176½	176½	176½	— ½
Am Car & F 2½be	8	40¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	2	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	5	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
Am Ch&Chi pf5 †	20	115	115	115	
Am Chicle 4a †	1	116¾	116½	116½	+ ⅝
Am Colortype .30e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	2	17	17	17	
Am Crys S pf 6 †	20	103½	103½	103½	
Am Distil	1	26	26	26	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am European ¼ae	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	8	4	4	4	
Am&FPS6pf 4½ck	6	83¼	82	81¾	+ 1¼
Am&FPS7pf5¼ak	2	91½	91	91½	+1
Am&FP 2pf	12	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ice	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Am Locomotive¼e	15	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅜
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16	16	16	
Am M&Met ¼e	8	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal ¾ae	6	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	70	37	36¾	36¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	13	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	16	50¾	50⅛	50½	+ ⅜
Am P&L $5 pf	24	46⅜	46	46	+ ⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	41	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30e	41	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .40e	23	71	71	72¾	+1¼
Am R Mpf 4½ †	270	72¾	71	17¼	+ ⅜
Am SafetyRaz ½e	3	17¼	16¾	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Seating	2	15⅜	15	40¼	+ ¼
Am Smelt & R 2	25	40¼	153¾	153¾	—2¼
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	60	153¾	153¼	24⅝	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	11	24⅞	24⅝	18¼	
Am Stores ¾ae	5	18½	18¼	45	— ½
Am Sug Ref 2e	14	45½	44⅞	16¾	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	163¼	163¼	163⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	9	72¾	72	72	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6	17	149	148½	148½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	38	13¾	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½e	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Woolen	11	9	8⅝	90¼	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 4k	13	91	89	5¼	+ ¼
A Zinc L & S	2	5¼	5¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
Anacon Cop 1½e	18	26¼	26⅛	30¾	+ ⅛
AnaconW&C1½e	250	31	30¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .30e	3	27⅞	27¾	3⅝	
APW Paper	15	3⅝	3½	6¼	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	3	90	90	106	
Arm&Co prpf 4½pk	4	106	106	42¼	+ ⅛
Armour & Co pf †	4	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Armstrong Ck ¾ae	4	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .30e	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾ae	167	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅝
Assd D Gds1pf6	150	101½	100	100½	— ½
Assd DGd 2 pf7	350	101½	106¼	106¼	— ¾
Assn In pf 5	1	106¾	106¼	106¼	— ¾
Atch T&SF 4½ae	26	68⅜	67⅝	68	
Atch T & S pf 5	6	95⅜	94⅜	95¼	+ ¾
Atl Coast L 1½e	2	39⅞	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
At G&Wln pf2½ae	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¼
Ac Refining ½ae	13	30⅛	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Atlas Corp ½ae	8	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Atlas Corp pf 3	2	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1½e †	110	59¼	59	59	
Aust Nichols	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Aust N pA3¼k †	10	76	76	76	—1
Aviation Corp. 10e	32	4½	4½	4½	
Baldwin Loco pf 5	1	103½	103½	103½	
Balt & Ohio	31	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	2	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	5	65½	65⅜	65½	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf6½ak †	5	3⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
Barber Asph	8	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	16⅛	16	16	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	12	30¼	30¼	30¼	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	30¼	35¾	35⅞	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	2	35⅞	35¾	107	
Beat Cr pf 4¾ †	150	107	106½	10	
Beech Aircraft	1	10	10	11⅞	
Bel Airc 1e	3	11⅞	11¾	39¼	
Bendix Aviat 1¾e	9	39¾	39	19¾	
Best Foods 1e	3	19¾	19½	63¼	+ ⅜
Beth Steel 4½ae	26	63¼	62⅞	22½	+1¼
Black&Decker1.60	13	22½	21¾	10¼	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .30e	5	10¼	10¼	14¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	80	94¾	94	41¾	+1½
Bon Ami A 4 †	80	41	41	1	
Bond Strs 2	1	115	115	32⅛	—1½
Bond Strs pf 4½	10	32¾	32⅜	3⅞	
Borden Co 1.20e	2	39⅞	39⅞	5½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	5½	5½	41⅞	+ ⅛
Boston & Maine	1	41	41	4⅞	
Bower Roll Bear 1e	18	17¾	17½	53¾	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	4	51¾	51¾	6¼	+ ⅛
Brewing Cp Am 2	19	36½	36	48	
Briggs Mfg 2	1	48	48	46⅝	+ ⅛
Briggs & Stud 3	1	46⅛	46⅛	20¾	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers 1e	4	20½	20¾	21	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ae	2	21¾	21	6¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾ae	7	10⅝	10½	107⅛	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	29	10⅞	10¾	181	
Budd Mfg	10	1o1	181	68	
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	30	68	68	2	
Budd Wheel ¼ae	3	20	19¾	40	
Buffalo Forge .90e	3	18½	18⅜	31¾	— ¼
Bullard Co 1½e	3	40¼	40	11¾	
Bulova Watch 2	1	31¾	31¾	109½	+ ½
Burl Mills 1.20e	1	109½	109½	14	
Burling pf 5	8	14¼	14	6¼	
BurrAddMach.55e	4	6¼	6¼	11⅜	
Bush Term ¼ae	3	11½	11⅜	13¾	
Butler Bros .30e	3	29¾	29¼	33⅛	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	33⅛	33⅛	14½	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼ag	1	14½	14½	22	
Byers AM Co ¼ae	2	22	22		
Byron Jackson ¾ae					
Calif Pack 1½	9	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ ⅜
Calif P pf 2½ †	20	54	54	54	+ ⅜
Calumet&Hec .40e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½ae	7	20¾	20¼	20¼	
Can Dry G Ale ¾ae	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅜
Canad Pacific ½ae	14	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	10	50	50	50	+ ⅞
Carr C & D 5 †	10	111½	111½	111½	+ ¾
CarpenterStl 1¼e	1	31	31	31	+ ½
Carriers&Gen .20	3	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
Case Jl Co ¾ae	3	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	5	35	5	
Celanese Cp 1.35f	6	99½	99½	99½	
Celanese 1stpf4¾k	5	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ⅓	5	18½	18½	16½	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	30	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	10	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅜
Cent VioletaS1½ae	2	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
Cerro de Pas 2¼ae	3	3½	25½	25½	
Certain-teed Prod	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Certain-teedpf †	69	100⅞	99⅜	100⅞	
Champ P&F pf6 †	30	111½	111½	111½	
Checker Cab	10	41⅝	40¾	41⅝	+1⅜
Ches Corp Va .80	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	15	47⅛	46⅞	47	
Chi & E Ill 3pfg	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 1e	1	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 17ak	12	23½	22⅜	23½	+ ⅞
Chi No West	40	27⅛	26½	26½	
Chi&NW pf .15e	32	6⅝	63	63	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	46	46	46	+ ⅜
Chickasha Cot O 1	12	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
Childs Co	3	3	2⅞	3	
Chile Cop 1e †	20	29	29	29	+ ½
Chrysler Corp 1½e	10	93¾	93½	93½	
City I&F 1.20	12	2.⅜	20⅛	20⅜	
City Stores	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Clark Equip 1½e	1	47½	47½	47½	
Clev CCASL pf5 †	30	87	87	87	+ ¼
ClimaxMolybd.20e	8	24¼	24	4	+ ⅛
Cluet Peab 1e	10	8	37⅞	8	+ ⅜
Coca-Cola 3a	3	133	133¼	134	+1
Coca-Cola A 3 †	50	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Pal ¾ae	10	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ¼
Colgate-Ppf4¼k †	10	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	
Collins & Aik ¾ae	2	24	23½	24	+1
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	16⅜	1c⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
Col & South †	50	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Columb Gas & El .10e	112	4	4⅛	4⅛	
Comm'l Credit 2	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	
Comm'l Inv Tr 2.40	4	49	48⅞	48⅞	
Comm'l Solvents .30e	5	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
Com Ed 1.40	32	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	50	1	1	1	
Com Ed 1.40	32	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2¼ak	10	85¼	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅜
Conde Nast ½ae	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Consol Cigpf4¾k †	50	97¾	97½	97¾	
Cons Copper .20g	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Cons Edison 1.60	28	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	5	107⅛	106⅞	107	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼pk	3	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Cons Laund .60e	1	12½	12½	12½	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	17	32½	32¼	32¼	
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cons Vultee 1¼e	41	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾	5	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	80	106½	106¼	106½	— ⅛
Container Corp¾ae	8	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½ae	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Corn Can ½ae	7	40⅜	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
Cont Diam F .30e	3	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	5	45½	45¼	45½	
Cont Motors .30e	61	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	5	30	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Cont Steel ½ae	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Cooper-Bess ½ae	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	7	58½	58	58½	+ ¼
Core Exch 2.40 †	30	49	49	49	+ ¼
Corr Prod pf 7 †	20	182	181½	182	+1
Cornell-D E .40e	9	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Interna	15	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Crane Co.1	4	25¼	25	25¼	+ ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25⅜	5⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ae	4	22½	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	10	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	4	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	+ ¼
Cuba R R pf	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Cudahy Packing	15	25½	25¼	25½	
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	10	108	108	108	+1
Curtis Publishing	36	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	52¼	51¾	52¼	— ¼
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	16	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	9	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham .70e	3	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Decca Record 1.20	2	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1e	6	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	45	36	34½	35½	+1⅛
Del Lack & West	17	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Detroit Edi .90e	3	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	80	38	38	38	+1
Diam Match 1½	3	31¾	31½	31¾	
DiamTMotor 1	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Dist Co-Sa h2.22	8	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅜
Dist Corp-S pf 5	1	99	99	99	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½ †	130	47	47	47	
Doehler D Cas¼ae	1	42	42	42	
Dome Mines h1.60	7	5	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	4	53¼	52¾	53¼	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	2	178	178	178	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1e	5	37⅛	36½	37⅛	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 2½e	2	155½	155½	155½	+ ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	119	119	119	
Eagle Pich L .45e	3	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	2	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Eastern R M .20e	6	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	165½	165	165½	+ ½
Easton Mfg 3	2	48⅜	48	48⅜	+ ⅜
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
El Auto-Lite 1e	2	44¼	44	44	— ¼
Electric Boat ¾e	9	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
Elk Mus Ind .08e	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	90	90	90	
El Storage Bat 2	1	43½	43⅜	43⅜	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	1	31¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Endic-John pf 4 †	20	105⅝	105½	105⅝	+1⅛
Eng Pub Service	2	86	13	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
Gen Pub Service	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Gen R&Util pf 6g	5	84	83	83	+2
Gen Shoe ¾ae	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
GenSCastpf4½k†	530	78¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24½	24½	24½	
Gen Time Inst ½ae	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Gen TiredRub ½ae	1	24	24	24	
Gen T&R pf4½ †	10	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ½
Gillette Saf R .80	10	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
Gimbel Bros .65e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Gliddon Co .60e	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich BF 1e	6	51¾	51½	51½	— ⅜
Goodyear T&R 1e	12	47⅞	47¾	5	
Gotfr Hosiery ½pg	7	5¼	4⅞	31¼	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mo	660	3¼	3	4½	+ ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4½	4½	3¾	
Grantelle CSti 1.75e	2	13¾	13¼	6¾	
Grant W T 1.40	3	6⅝	26⅜	6¼	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	6⅜	26¼	8¾	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	17	9¼	8¾	17¼	+ ¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	2	27⅛	7¼		
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	70	156	154½	154½	
Grum Airc En 1e	7	5⅛	15¼	5¼	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	11	2	22	22	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	16	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	10	164	164	164	+1
Gudebrod Bros	21	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	33⅜	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	15	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1a					
Hamil Watch .20e	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Hamil Wat pf 6 †	10	108	108	108	+ ½
Hat Corp AmA¼ae	1	8	8	8	
Harb-Walker 1	6	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ¼ae	1	1	1	8¼	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	184	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5	6	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
Hercules Motor 1	7	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
HerculesPowdr 1e	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Hotland Furn 2	4	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son¾ae	14	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
Holly Sugar 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Homestake Min	4	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
Houd-Hers B ½ae	15	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	68	68	68	
Houston Oil	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 2	6	36½	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Hur Bay M&S h2	74	25¾	24¾	25½	— ⅜
HudsonMotor .20e	30	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
Hupp Motor	92	3⅜	3⅜	½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	10	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	250	61	60	61	+ ⅛
Ill Central pf	5	41	40	41	+ ⅛
IndplsPw&Lt .90e	5	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Inland Steel 3e	5	44⅜	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅜
Inspirat C Cop ¾ae	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Intercon Rubber 1g	47	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Interlakelron .35g	1	175	175	175	
Int BusMachine 6a	1	177¾	177¾	177¾	+ ½
Int Harvester 2.60	11	77¾	77⅜	77⅜	+ ⅛
Int Harvester pf7	290	175	174⅞	175	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
IntMinerals&C½e	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
Int Mining	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Int Nick Can 1.60	18	30	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can pf7 †	50	132	132	132	
Int Paper	98	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	4	83	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ½
Int RyCAmpf1¾k †	20	87	87	87	
Int Shoe 1.80	5	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Int Silver 3	2	75	75	75	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	258	19¾	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	7	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S ¼ae	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—2
Island Crk Coal 2	3	41	40¼	40¾	—2
Jervis W B .60e	3	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	1	33¼	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
Johns Manville 1e	7	97½	97	97½	+1
Jones&LSti pf A 5	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅜
Jones&LSti pf B 5	2	83	83	83	— ⅛
Kan City South	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Kan City Sou pf2g	4	4	34	4	+2
Kayser J ¼ae	3	21	21	21	— ½
Kelsey-HWB 1¾e	3	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Kennecott Cop 1e	32	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
Keyst S&W .60e	2	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1½ae	3	40	40	40	— ½
Kinney G R Co	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
Kin $5 pf 4½ak †	40	69	69	69	+ ¾
Kress S H 1.60	1	43¾	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
Kresge (SS) 1	3	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	3	26½	36¼	6¼	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	30	87	87	87	+2½
Lambert Co 1½	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Lehigh C&N ½ae	25	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¾ae	3	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ½
Lehigh Val Coal	5	2	17⅛	17⅛	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	6	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	9	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½g	3	40⅞	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
Lib-O-F Glass ½ae	4	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
LibbyMcN&L ½ae	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
LehmanCorp1.20a	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Life Savers 1¼e	1	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	1	82	82	82	
Liggett&My pf7 †	40	178¾	178½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅝	5
American Barge Line Co	11¾	13
American Hardware Co	29⅞	31⅞
American Manufacturing	43¼	46⅛
American Manufac 5 pf	94¾	..
American Optical	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	10¼	11⅝
†Amoskeag Company	40⅝	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	79¾	..
Appleton Company	33½	36½
Applied Arts Corp	3⅝	4⅛
Arlington Mills	49¾	53
Art Metal Construction	23⅝	25⅝
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	29	31
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅛	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18⅜	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	24¼	26⅛
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	8⅛	9⅝
Berkshire Fine Spinning	18⅝	20
Berkshire Fine Spin $3 pf	78¼	..
Bird & Son Inc. 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	24⅜	26¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34⅝	37½
Brown Co	1.90	2.20
Brown Co pf	34	36¾
Campbell A S Co Inc.	7	7⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¾	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	16⅜	17⅝
Colonial Stores	19½	21
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43¼	46
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29
Draper Corporation	76¼	79¼
Durez Plastic Chemical	63¾	67¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	10⅜	11¼
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅛	22
Exolon Co	8⅞	10⅜
Family Finance Inc	12⅞	13½
Family Finance pf A	25	27¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	35¼	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅝	17⅜
General Machinery	21⅜	23⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	52	55
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	86¼	90¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29	32
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	..
Harrington & Richardson	1⅝	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	7	8¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	33¼	35¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅞	21¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13⅞	15¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co of	24	26¼
Hooker Electro Chem	28⅜	31½
International Detrola	13⅜	14¼
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	21¼	23
Landers, Frary & Clark	36¾	39¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores (7)	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6⅞	7⅜
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	113	117
Marathon Paper Mills	27	30¼
Martin-Rockwell Corp	61	64
Merck & Co	40½	43½
Merck &Co 4½ pf	109½	113½
Merrimack Manufacturing	48	51
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70¼	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	22⅜	24⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	10¼	10¾
Nashawena Mills	19⅜	21¼
Nashua Gummer & Co Paper	75	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	37½	40½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¾	87¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅞	31⅜
National Chemical & Mfg	5¼	6⅛
National Shirt Shops	14¼	15¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	65¾	69¾
New England Lime Co	4⅜	7⅞
Newmarket Manufac Co	88	93
Nicholson File Company	35¾	38¼
Nonquitt Mills	34¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10⅜
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	45⅜	48⅝
Parker Appliance	12⅜	13⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	119½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	70	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	89	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4
Richardson & Co	48¾	49¾
Rochester Telephone Co	15	16

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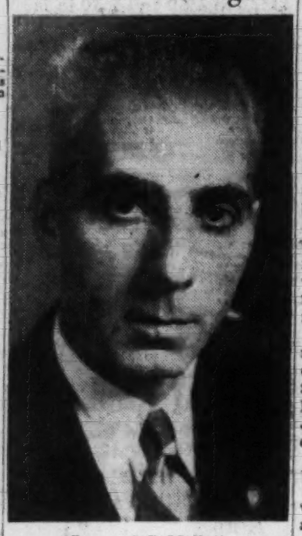

Leonard C. Mallett

Elected general manager of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation of Missouri, Mr. Mallett, vice-president and assistant general manager of the Missouri corporation since August, 1942, succeeds Frederick G. Dawson, who resigned to join the Sikorsky Aircraft Corporation at Bridgeport, Conn. Ronald T. Riley, vice-president and a director of the Canadian Pratt & Whitney Co., Ltd., was elected a vice-president and a director and named assistant general manager of the Missouri corporation.

	Bid	Asked
Haco Lowell Shops Inc	33¼	36¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	33¼	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	62¾	..
Sanford Mills	41¾	44¾
Submarine Signal Co	34¼	36¾
Tampax Inc	5⅝	6⅛
Time Incorporated	60½	63½
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3⅛
United Elastic Corp	17⅜	18¾
U S Envelope Comany	71⅜	76¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	121½	129½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	83⅜	87½
Waltham Watch Co 7 f	103½	..
Wamsutpta Mills Inc	29	31½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9¼
Warren Bros Class B	28¾	41¾
Warren Bros Class C	15⅜	16⅝
West Point Manufacturing	43⅝	48⅜
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅜	12⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (2a)	52⅝	55⅝
Agricultural (3a)	73½	77
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Casualty Company	11½	12¾
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	16¾
American Insur Newark (½a)	15	16¼
American Re-Insurance (2)	50½	53½
American Reserve	15¼	16¾
American Surety (2½)	55¾	58¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¾	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	575	605
Camden Fire (1)	20¼	21¾
City of New2York (½e)	17½	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	48	50
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40⅝	42¾
Federal (1.40)	45½	49
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	61	65
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	87	91
Firemen sNewark (.40)	11⅝	12¾
Franklin Fire (1)	25½	27½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	16¾	18¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	46½
Globe & Republic (½)	8½	9¼
Great Amer Insurance (1.20)	28⅝	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	93¾	98¼
Hartford Steam oBiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¾
Homestead (½e)	13½	15½
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	84	88½
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	38½	41½
Knickerbocker (½e)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	8½	9¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	66½	70
Merchants & Mfc of N York (.40)	5¾	7
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	46½	49½
National Fire (2)	57½	60½
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (3a)	167	177
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25⅞	27⅞
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	48¼
New York Fire (1.80)	13¾	14¾
North River (1)	22⅞	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	99½	104½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Proenix (2a)	80¾	84¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a) †	33⅞	36⅞
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075e)	4½	6¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23½
St Paul Fire&Marine (1.60)	69¾	72¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¼	46¾
Security 1.40)	35⅝	37⅝
Springfield (4½)	117	122½
Standard Accident	58	61¾
Travelers (16)	470	485
United States Fid & Guare (1a)	37⅝	39⅝
United States Fire (2)	47¼	50
United States Guarantee 1.60a)	71½	76½
Weschester (1.20a)	23¾	25¾

a—Asol extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.91	4.28
Amerex Holding	25.25	27.125
American Business Shares	3.77	4.13
Axe Houghton Fund	15.02	16.15
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.82	106.06

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

CHICAGO, Ill., August 1, 1944.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable September 1, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 15, 1944. Checks will be mailed by The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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$98 Billion U. S. Budget Seen Boosting Debt to $251 Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP) — Budget Director Harold D. Smith, assuming that the fighting in Europe will be over by next summer, estimated today that the United States will spend $88,900,000,000 for war in the fiscal year begun on July 1.

Also, he said in presenting revised estimates of Federal finances for the year, American taxpayers will contribute toward that sum the largest Government "take" of record.

Mr. Smith revised upward by nearly $5,000,000,000 his January estimate of net receipts — from $40,769,000,000 to $45,663,000,000. Net recipts in the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled $44,149,000,000, double the preceding year.

Boost Tax Estimates

Except for employment taxes, which Congress failed to increase, and customs, Mr. Smith revised upward all his tax estimates.

Direct taxes on individuals he estimated at $18,935,000,000, instead of $18,113,000,000, but still below the $20,290,000,000 actually collected in the last fiscal year when adoption of the pay-as-you-go plan caused unusual collections.

Other tax estimates, compared with the January estimates:

Direct taxes on corporations, $16,588,000,000 and $15,404,000,000; excise taxes, $5,637,000,000 and $4,251,000,000; employment taxes, $2,081,000,000 and $3,182,000,000; customs, $362,000,000 and $438,000,000; miscellaneous receipts, $3,643,000,000 and $2,037,000,000. This brings total receipts to $47,246,000,000, but a deduction of $1,583,000,000 for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund reduces the net to $45,663,000,000.

About $1,000,000,000 of the increase in the miscellaneous receipts results from a higher estimate of the amount to be returned to the government through contract renegotiation.

Mr. Smith's estimate that direct war expenditures will come to $88,900,000,000 during the fiscal year (July 1, 1944-June 30, 1945) is $700,000,000 above the January estimate, but implies a decline in spending toward the end of the year. In recent months war expenditures have been at the rate of $93,000,000,000 a year. In the last fiscal year they totaled $87,038,000,000.

Estimate Highly Tentative

Emphasizing the estimate on war spending is on the assumption the war in Europe would be over before the end of the fiscal year, but that the war with Japan would continue beyond that time, Mr. Smith called the estimate "highly tentative." He commented:

"If victory in Europe should be delayed, the production of munitions will be stepped up to whatever may be needed. If German resistance should collapse earlier than assumed, expenditures for the current fiscal year may be somewhat below the estimate."

The end of the war in Europe, Mr. Smith explained at a news conference at which he made public his revised budget estimates, would make it possible to cut back many war contracts, but spending would decline only with a considerable time lag. For example, he said, expenditures for pay and subsistence, including mustering-out pay, would remain at a high level throughout the year.

In general, Mr. Smith said, the rate of destruction on the battlefields has been overestimated rather than underestimated "in order to be on the safe side."

Here are the revised estimates on war spending, compared with the January estimates:

War Department, $47,900,000,000 and $47,600,000,000; Navy Department, $28,500,000,000 (unchanged); Maritime Commission, $4,700,000,000 (unchanged); War Shipping Administration, $1,900,000,000 and $1,893,000,000; all other, $5,900,000,000 and $5,507,000,000.

Put Spendings $98 Billion

Total expenditures during the year were estimated at $98,404,000,000, compared with the previous estimate of $97,954,000,000 and $93,743,000,000 actually spent in the last year.

With net receipts of $45,663,000,000, this means a deficit of $52,741,000,000.

The national debt, however, would increase only $50,283,000,000 to a total of $251,286,000,000, Mr. Smith figured. The debt increase would be smaller than the difference between receipts and expenditures since the Treasury entered the fiscal year with a record high working balance, and Mr. Smith said some of this could be used to avoid borrowing.

Of the $9,504,000,000 non-direct war spending $6,509,000,000 would be for interest, veterans and tax refunds, leaving only $2,995,000,000 for all other purposes. Interest on the public debt was placed at $3,750,000,000.

Mr. Smith, saying the stabilization program has succeeded thus far, gave primary credit to the "fact the American people have retained their confidence that a dollar saved today will still buy a dollar's worth after the war" and their willingness to save "extraordinarily large sums while goods are scarce, in the expectation of getting full value for their savings when goods are again plentiful."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—Current Army successes are looked to by Representative Snyder (D-Pa) to produce an ultimate saving of some $10,000,000,000.

Mr. Snyder, chairman of the House Appropriations sub-committee handling War Department expenditures, predicted today that amount would be unused from the $49,000,000,000 recently appropriated to finance the Army for the current fiscal year.

Last year the War Department returned approximately $27,000,000,000 of its record appropriation of almost $74,000,000,000.

General Mills May Produce Household Devices and Precision Instruments

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for expansion of mechanical departments of General Mills, Inc., major flour millers, were disclosed in connection with the company's report for the fiscal year ended May 31.

James F. Bell, Chairman, while withholding details of the company's plans, pointed out that future growth of General Mills would depend to a considerable extent on development of new lines.

There were indications these would include household devices as well as precision equipment which the company's shops are now prepared to make as a result of producing intricate ordnance items.

For the fiscal year General Mills showed a net profit of $5,556,912, equal to $6.69 a common share after preferred dividend requirements, compared with $5,365,945 or $6.40 a common share in the preceding year.

For the fifth consecutive year, Bell reported, sales hit a record, aggregating $281,286,512 against $217,536,414 the year before. Costs of grains and other raw materials, however, rose to $233,787,678 from $176,704,955.

For the recent year the company reserved $834,433 for inventory reserves and $590,000 for war con- $210,000, respectively, the previous tingencies, against $695,449 and year.

	Bid	Asked
Boston Fund	17.88	19.23
Broad Street Investing	29.47	31.88
Bullock Fund	15.74	17.25
Canadian Investment Fund	3.10	3.80
Century Shares Trust	28.14	30.26
Chemical Fund	9.73	10.53
Christiana Securities Co	2490.00	2590.00
Commonwealth Corp	8.04	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	41.75	44.75
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.40
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.88	23.51
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.34	14.32
Equitable Invest Corp	21.43	23.80
Equity Corp $3 pf	39.50	41.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.31	20.80
Fund Investors Inc	23.25	25.48
General Captial	34.42	37.01
General Investors Trust	5.53	5.95
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.22	6.84
Low Priced Shares	6.11	6.72
Railway Shares	3.69	4.07
Railroad Equip Shares	4.27	4.71
Steel Shares	4.46	4.91
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.67	24.38
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.90	.99
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.10	1.12
†Kerstone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 .... 29.44 S-1 .... 27.70		
B-2 .... 32.09 S-2 .... 14.46		
B-3 .... 19.96 S-3 .... 11.32		
B-4 .... 11.37 S-4 .... 5.22		
K-1 .... 18.81 K-2 .... 23.81		
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.40	..
†Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	41.40	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.07	9.94
Maryland Fund	4.55	5.15
Mass Invest Tr	21.96	23.81
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.94	11.76
Mutual Invest	11.48	12.51
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.46
New England Fund	12.90	13.90
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.77	7.42
Railroad	5.73	6.27
Railroad Equip	7.42	8.11
Steel	6.30	6.90
Old Colony Tr Assoc	.53	.58
Plymouth Fund	14.20	15.27
Quarterly Income Shares	6.75	7.35
Railway & Light Sec	15.125	16.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	..
Republic Invest Fund	3.43	3.77
Scudder Stevens & Clark	93.23	95.10
Spencer Trask Fund	14.85	15.83
State Street Invest	41.86	45.84
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.95	18.02
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.77	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.84	..
Diversified Tr C	3.75	..
Diversified Tr D	5.70	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.75	4.35
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.50	..
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.89	5.65
Nation Wide Sec	3.89	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.13	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.81	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.71	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.38	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.40	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.70	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.875	3.25
First Boston Corp	31.375	33.375

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 7 years.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	300	..
First National (2)	50½	53½
Merchants National (12)	320	335
‡New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	52	57
National Shawmut (1)	25⅝	27½
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	128	135
†State Street Trust (8)	374	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10⅝
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Fisher Brothers Retire From G. M.

DETROIT, Aug. 2 (AP)—The retirement of the four Fisher brothers—William A., Lawrence P., Edward F. and Alfred J. Fisher — from active connection with General Motors Corporation was announced today by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman.

The announcement gave no explanation, saying merely that Lawrence P. and Edward F. Fisher would continue as members of the board of directors and that "in view of the responsibilties they have been carrying, Edward F. and Alfred J. Fisher will continue to serve with our Fisher Body division so long as their services are needed with relation to the war effort."

The Fisher brothers have been associated with General Motors since 1919 when the corporation purchased a controlling interest in the Fisher Body Corporation.

Coincident with the Sloan announcement, C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, announced the appointment, effective immediately, of Thomas P. Archer as general manager of the Fisher Body division of the corporation. He succeeds Edward F. Fisher.

Socony Shows Sharp Advance In Earnings

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.'s consolidated earnings for the first half of 1944 are estimated at approximately $20,000,000, John A. Brown, president, announced following a meeting of directors.

These earnings, said Mr. Brown, are equivalent to an annual return of 6 per cent on the company's net investment in the business, and compare with earnings of $15,000,000 for the first half of 1943.

Mr. Brown reported the company's domestic sales of all products for the first half of 1944 were approximately 22 per cent higher than in the same period of 1943. By the end of the month the company expects to reach its peak output of 40,000 barrels of 100-octane aviation gasoline daily, approximately double that of August, 1943, and almost 10 per cent of the nation's total, according to Mr. Brown.

McCall Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $708,712 equal to $1.36 a share after a contingency provision of $150,000. This compared with $656,307 or $1.26 a share in the same period last year.

Midland Steel Products Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $752,761, equal to $1.35 a share, compared with $720,574 or $1.35 a share for the same period last year.

Decca Records Inc. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $504,620, equal to $1.30 a share against $428,248 or $1.19 a share in the same period last year.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. in a preliminary statement for the fiscal year ended June 30 reported net profit of $1,467,300 equal to $1.94 a share against $1,092,143 or $1.44 a share in the previous fiscal year.

Nobilit-Sparks Industries, Inc., report net profit, subject to renegotiation, for the quarter ended July 1 of $346,187 equal to $1.44 a share, compared with $319,951 or $1.35 a share in the same 1943 quarter.

Simonds Saw & Steel Co. and consolidated subsidiaries report net profit after provision for taxes and possible renegotiation adjustments for the six months ended June 30 of $724,119 equal to $1.60 a share, compared with $823,077 or $1.66 a share in the similar period last year.

Marshall Field & Company in a report to shareholders announced a net profit of $1,071,757 for the quarter ended June 30, 1944, equal to 44 cents per common share after preferred dividends, compared with 53 cents per share for the second quarter of 1943 when the net amounted to $1,283,633. Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 1944, was $2,095,091 after provision of $962,950 for federal taxes. Earnings in the first half of 1943 were $2,508,953 after provision of $5,707,198 for federal taxes.

Butler Brothers reported a consolidated net profit of $561,443 for the first six months of 1944, equal, after dividend requirements of the preferred stock, to 31 cents a share. Net income for the corresponding period last year amounted to $963,284, or 41 cents a share. The report showed provision of $1,442,000 for federal taxes on income and provisions of $173,426 for contingencies and postwar adjustments.

Skelly Oil Co. and subsidiaries report net income for the first half of 1944 of $3,603,365, equal to $3.48 a common share, compared with $2,568,675 or $2.61 a common share in the first half of 1943.

General Cable Corp. reports its net income for the first six months of 1944 was $1,125,058 compared with $1,041,888 in the corresponding part of 1943. Dividends on the company's preferred stocks are in arrears.

Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 of $2,983,278, compared with $735,565 in the preceding 12 months. The company is in reorganization.

Hupp Motor Car Corp. reports for six months to June 30 net profit of $209,464 after a reserve of $80,000 for contingencies, equal to 12 cents a capital share, against $152,931, or nine cents a share, in the like period of 1943.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. reports net profit after $300,000 provision for contingencies for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $826,445 equal to $3.88 a preferred share, compared with $978,376 or $4.59 a preferred share in the previous fiscal year when $400,000 was reserved.

Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. reports net profit of $834,000 for the six months ended June 30, or 54 cents a common share, compared with $1,016,800, or 69 cents a share, for the same period of 1943.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. reports for the quarter ended July 1 net profit of $884,199, equal to $1.58 a share on the capital stock, compared with $725,886, or $1.87 a share, in the like quarter of 1943. The figures do not include postwar tax credits of $247,500 in the 1944 quarter and $231,000 in the 1943 period.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has announced for the second quarter of 1944 a net income of $2,338,538.47, or $1.17 a share on the common stock after preferred stock dividend requirements and a provision of $19,300,000 for federal income and excess profits taxes. For the six months of 1944 the net income was $4,128,221.17 or $2.18 a share after similar provisions including a total of $17,800,000 for taxes, as compared to first-half 1943 net income of $3,488,188.36, or $1.96 a share.

American News Co., Inc., reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $1,235,309 equal to $2.93 a share, against $1,103,736 or $2.63 in the six months a year ago.

American Bank Note Co. reports consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30 of $617,303 equal to 74 cents a common share, compared with $598,397 or 71 cents for the similar 1943 period. In the six months of 1943, $100,000 was reserved for contingencies. The report states that results of operations of foreign subsidiaries have been included at official rates of exchange, but that the figures do not include results of operations of the British subsidiary for the month of June.

Ward Baking Co. reports net income for the first half of 1944 of $638,944, equal to $2.49 a preferred share, against $823,048 or $3.22 a preferred share in the first half of 1943.

Parke Davis & Co. reports consolidated net income for the six months ended June 30 of $3,702,324 equal to 76 cents a share, compared with adjusted net for the 1943 period of $3,949,900 or 79 cents a share.

American Chicle Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 report net profit of $1,841,774, or $3.64 a share, compared with $1,576,980, or $3.64 a share, for the same period of 1943.

United States Pipe & Foundry Co. reports net income of $457,884 for the six months ended June 30, or 66 cents a capital share, against $611,930, or 88 cents a share, for the first half of 1943.

Crosley Corp. reported net profit of $2,556,288, or $4.68 a common share, for the first half of 1944 after all charges and taxes. This compared with $2,634,135, or $4.86 a share, in the corresponding 1943 period.

White Motor Co. reports net profit of $866,519 for the six months ended June 30, equal to $1.36 a share, compared with $1,814,494, or $2.99 a share, for the like period of last year.

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., reports net profit of $210,731, or $22.89 a share on 9,205 shares of 57 preferred stock, against $21,503, or $2.08 a share on 10,344 shares of preferred outstanding in the like period of 1943.

Youngstown Steel Door Co. reports net profit of $439,157 for the first half of this year, or 64 cents a share, against $82,737, or 12 cents a share, for the first six months of last year.

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Co. reports net profit of $586,410 for the six months ended June 30, or 28 cents a share, against $897,304, or 42 cents a share, for the first half of 1943.

Purity Bakeries Corporation reported consolidated net income of $1,086,481, equal to $1.42 per share of common stock, for the 28 weeks ended July 15, 1944. For the corresponding 28 weeks of 1943 consolidated net income amounted to $1,147,637 or $1.49 per share. For the 12 weeks ended July 15, the report added, consolidated net income was $442,505, or 57 cents per share, compared with a net income of $490,175 for the corresponding period in 1943.

American Home Products Corp. in a tentative statement for the six months ended June 30 reports net profit of $2,382,005, equal to $2.46 each on 967,471 shares outstanding, against $2,220,798, or $2.46 each on 903,157 shares in the period a year ago.

Latin Sales Manager

© Bachrach

Frederic J. Robinson

Recently promoted to the position of sales manager for Latin America by the Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. Before joining Sylvania in December, 1942, Mr. Robinson was with the Gillette Safety Razor Company as sales manager for Latin America.

Price Controls For Surpluses' Sales Outlined

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today outlined what it described as "broad over-all methods" of price control for sales of surplus government property.

The outline covers all commodities except food and those originally purchased for resale or stockpiling.

Effective Sept. 1 or earlier at the option of any government agency, OPA said the new methods are flexible enough to cover the vast number of expected sales.

For new commodities, the program provides that dollars-and-cents ceilings already established will apply.

Varied Group Sales

Where a varied group of new commodities is held at one place and sold to one purchaser, and where determination of dollar-and-cent ceilings "would be unduly burdensome, the entire group of commodities may be sold at the acquisition or replacement cost."

If the varied group is made up of new and used or all used commodities, the ceiling price for the whole lot may be 75 per cent of the acquisition cost, OPA said.

In the sale of used commodities under other circumstances, maximum prices are to be determined by use of (1) dollars-and-cents ceilings where they exist, (2) formulas in existing price regulations for the same commodities, or (3) formulas used by the selling agencies and approved by OPA.

Dollars-and-cents ceiling where they exist also will apply in sales of scrap materials. Scrap not listed in existing regulations is exempt from price control.

Specific Exemptions

Government agencies may apply to OPA for a ceiling price, or exemption, in all cases where dollars-and-cents ceilings are not provided, or where alternative methods are not utilized.

Specific exemptions from price control under the order include sales by one government agency to another; to any foreign government; to any contractor using the commodities to carry out a prime contract with a government agency; to any relief organization for donation or export sales; of all or substantially all of the government-owned contents of a plant to the plant owner, lessee or operator or any single buyer purchasing for use, and of building installations, facilities, equipment and personal property attached to the land.

Besides government agencies, the order applies to contractors selling for the government.

Nelson Asks Secrecy For Business Data

WASHINGTON (AP)—In a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board asked immediate legislation to safeguard the secrecy of business information submitted to the agency.

Mr. Nelson said that under present law no protection is provided, except for data of strictly military nature.

"Much confidential information has been made available by . . . manufacturers and producers with the understanding that it is for war production purposes only," he added. "We are very anxious that the information shall not be used for other purposes."

New Hampshire Reopens State Prison Tile Shop

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Anticipating conclusion of the war in Europe, the State Prison tile shop, closed for two years due to lack of materials, is now reopened, Warden Charles Clarke said.

The warden said a stock pile is being built up against the day when highway construction on a large scale can be resumed and culverts again are needed. Reinforcing steel used in the concrete tile is being released in sufficient amount to permit reopening of the plant, manned by prison inmates, the warden added.

Gen'l Motors 6 Months' Net $1.78 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation's deliveries of war products in the June quarter amounted to $992,943,572, bringing the total for the half year to $2,041,400,467 compared with $1,597,801,184 for the first six months of 1943, Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman, reported in the company's midyear statement.

Net income for the six months to June 30 after provisions for taxes of $139,888,000 was $82,769,895, equal after preferred dividends to $1.78 a share on the common stock. This compares with $69,390,195 or $1.49 a share in the first half of 1943 after provision of $107,686,000 for taxes.

Net Rises to 90 Cents

For the quarter ended June 30 the motor company's profits were $41,709,440, equal to 90 cents a share on the common stock against $36,316,164 or 78 cents a share for the same period last year.

The favorable comparison of earnings with last year, Mr. Sloan said, was due to the fact that no provision was made in the two 1944 quarters for reserves to meet postwar contingencies "inasmuch as the total of $76,051,805 set up for this purpose in the previous three years was considered adequate in the light of present conditions."

The six months statement disclosed a provision of $60,236,000 for price and

Sports News

Browns Increase Margin In American League Race

By the Associated Press

St. Louis boasted a 5½-game lead in the American League today after brushing off eastern opposition in 11 of 16 starts to pace the western clubs to a decisive triumph in the fourth intersectional series of the season.

While the Browns operated on home soil, the traveling Cardinals wound up their second tour of the Atlantic seaboard with a fancy 14 of 17 win record as all western Nationals broke .500 or better.

Red Sox Ahead

Only the Boston Red Sox, who won 9 of 15 starts, upheld the honor of the East in either league with a few scattered games to be played before the clubs head home. Washington, winner of only one in 16 and loser of 11 straight, hit bottom with an .063 mark for the tour.

Sig Jakucki hurled the Brownies to an 11-6 nod over the Nats last night with Vern Stephens' four hits helping to send Dutch Leonard down for the eighth time.

Boston fell before Cleveland, 8-4, but kept second place when the Yankees lost to Detroit by the same, 8-4, score. Tex Hughson's three-game win streak was snapped by Cleveland's Ray Poat in a relief role and Ernie Bonham's six-game string was broken by Detroit's Dizzy Trout, who won his 16th. Philadelphia nosed out Chicago, 2-1, as Gordy Maltzberger lost his third game in a relief role to Joe Berry when Buddy Hall tripled and scored on Hal Epps' long fly in the 12th.

Wyatt Fails

The Cardinals and Mort Cooper avenged Monday's beating by Brooklyn when they walloped the Dodgers, 14-3. Cooper, belted out in three rounds the night before, coasted to win No. 14 behind a 17-hit barrage off Whit Wyatt and four successors. It was Wyatt's first start since June 28 due to arm trouble.

Cincinnati pulled out a tight 5-4 game from New York on Ed Heusser's fine relief pitching and hitting. The Redleg pitcher singled in the ninth and scored the winning run to beat Harry Feldman. Frank McCormick drove in four of Cincy's runs.

Pittsburgh held a 12-8 lead on Boston when their game was called at the end of the eighth by agreement. It went as a "suspended" game to be completed Sept. 25. Babe Dahlgren drove in six runs with four hits, including a homer and Dutch Neiman of Boston hit for the circuit twice. A Chicago-Philadelphia doubleheader was postponed because of a bus and trolley strike in Philadelphia.

Miss Betz Heads Seeded Players On Grass Courts

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2 (AP) —The four seeded players, headed by national women's champion Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, Calif., and two other ranking stars, brushed aside opponents in first-round matches of the Delaware women's grass court tennis championships yesterday at Bellevue Hall, home of William Dupont, Jr. Play started with a field of 29 contenders.

Miss Betz, fresh from a grass court triumph at Seabright, N. J., last Sunday, defeated Cecilia Bowes of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Second-seeded Louis Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., eliminated by the same score of 6—0, 6—2, another Philadelphian, Peggy Welsh.

Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., third seeded player, gained the second round with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Gladys Ross of Seattle, Wash.

Fourth-seeded Margaret Osborne, of San Francisco, swept into the second round on a 6—1, 6—1 victory over a fellow-Californian, Gloria Butler of Los Angeles.

Sox Lose Valuable Ground

Tuesday was an important day in the life of the St. Louis Browns . . . By winning as the Red Sox were losing at Cleveland, the Browns actually may have clinched the American League pennant . . . They widened their lad to 5½ games, a rather convincing margin . . . Thus, the critics will argue that if rivals could not knock away June and July leads of from 1½ to 4½ games, how can they expect to catch the Browns in the remaining weeks? . . . It will take a losing streak by Luke Sewell's outfit to give the Red Sox, Yankees or anybody else another chance at the lead.

* * *

Of course, Tex Hughson has pitched great ball for the Red Sox all year and cannot be expected to win every start he makes . . . Yet, this is the situation today: Unless Tex can win almost all of his remaining efforts, the Sox cannot hope to challenge the leading Brownies . . . However, it is not the fault of either Bobby Doerr or Pete Fox that the Red Sox have fallen behind . . . Doerr this morning paced the league at bat with a .331 figure, with Fox trailing at .327.

* * *

Incidentally, a lot of ball players will tell you that Fox has a better chance to win the batting crown than has Doerr . . . They argue that Pete is a percentage hitter—that is, hits to all fields and therefore is more apt to finish with a fat average . . . Bobby, on the other hand, sacrifices some of his percentage to "pull" most of his drives to left field . . . A "pull" hitter rarely leads the league . . . Just the same, Bobby is having a grand year.

* * *

The Braves take to the road, opening at Brooklyn with a night game on Friday . . . No game in Boston until Friday, when the Red Sox come back to Fenway to meet the Washington Senators, who have faded out of the pennant picture . . . That Braves-Pirates game yesterday, which was halted in the eighth so that the visitors could catch a train for the West, will be completed when the series is continued in September . . . Those were Butch Nieman's 11th and 12th home runs.

E. R.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Les Webber, Dodger pitcher, was fined $100, and catchers Mickey Owen of Brooklyn and Walker Cooper of Cardinals $50 for riotous sixth inning at St. Louis.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Riggs won Meadow Club tennis tournament as he defeated Frankie Kovacs, 6—2, 6—3, and 6—3.

Five Years Ago

American League President Will Harridge insisted that St. Louis Browns would not be transferred to different city.

Defending Champ Paces Favorites In Junior Tennis

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 2 (AP) —Defending champion Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood and Merced Field, Calif., paced a parade of favorites into third-round matches in the national junior tennis championship yesterday, as only one seeded performer, sixth-seeded Ed McGrath of Brooklyn, N. Y., entered the list of casualties.

Falkenburg was forced to go 22 games to oust Erwin Busiek, Springfield, Mo., in straight sets, 7-5, 6-4. McGrath bowed to Henry Pfister, San Francisco, 6-2, 6-3. Falkenburg plays Richard Savitt of El Paso, Texas, today.

No match went beyond two sets and only three of the 32 sets went more than 10 games in yesterday's singles. The boys' division, with only 35 entries, reached the third round Monday and no singles play was scheduled yesterday.

Third-seeded Herbert Flam, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., edged John Riihiluoma, Ozone Park, N. Y., and today meets Tom Molloy, Panama City, Fla.

In junior doubles Falkenburg and John Shea, Los Angeles seeded first, won a first-round match from Bob Galloway, Due West, S. C., and Oliver Roddy, Charlotte, N. C., 6-3, 6-4.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Irv Hall, Athletics—Tripled in 12th inning and scored winning run for 2-1 edge over Chicago.

Buddy Rosar, Indians—Doubled and singled, batting in two runs as Cleveland topped Boston, 8-4.

Joe Hoover, Tigers—Belted double and two singles off Ernie Bonham and Al Lyons in Detroit's 8-4 victory over New York.

Babe Dahlgren, Pirates—Paced Pittsburgh's 18-hit attack at Boston with homer, triple and two singles, driving in six runs as Pirates grabbed 12-8 lead in eight-inning suspended game.

Ed Heusser, Reds—Stopped Giants in relief role, opened ninth inning with single and scored winning run in 5-4 triumph over New York.

Mort Cooper, Cards—Bounced back from night game beating to stop Brooklyn 16 hours later, 14-3.

Vern Stephens, Browns—Hammered Washington pitching for two doubles and two singles as St. Louis stretched lead by 11-6 verdict.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .361.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 76.
Runs Batted In—Sanders, St. Louis, 72.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 137.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 38.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 22.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 9-1 (.900).

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .331.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, and Stirnweiss, New York, 74.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 69.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 124.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 33.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-3 (.769).

Minor League Sports

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 1

International League

Syracuse 4-1, Buffalo 3-3.
Rochester 9-0, Baltimore 8-9.
Jersey City 3-4, Montreal 0-13.
Newark 1-4, Toronto 0-6.

American Association

Toledo 1-10, Milwaukee 0-7.
Columbus 5-1, Kansas City 1-2.
Louisville 4-1, St. Paul 1-8.
Indianapolis 5-2, Minneapolis 4-8.

Eastern League

Scranton 1, Utica 0, 10 innings.
Albany 5, Elmira 3.
Williamsport 10, Hartford 7.
Wilkes-Barre 12, Binghamton 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4-5, Little Rock 1-1.
Nashville 13, Mobile 3.
Memphis 10, Birmingham 6.
Chattanooga 11, Atlanta 10.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 9, Hollywood 6.
Oakland 3, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 4.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	69	36	.726
Cincinnati	54	42	.563
Pittsburgh	50	46	.556
New York	46	51	.474
Chicago	42	47	.472
Boston	39	56	.411
Philadelphia	37	55	.402
Brooklyn	38	58	.396

Games Behind: Cincinnati 15½, Pittsburgh 16½, New York 24, Chicago 24, Boston 30, Philadelphia 31½, Brooklyn 32½

Results Aug. 1

Pittsburgh 12, Boston 8, (8 inns.)
St. Louis 14, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 5, New York 4.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	59	42	.584
Boston	52	46	.531
New York	50	46	.521
Cleveland	51	49	.510
Detroit	49	50	.495
Chicago	46	49	.484
Philadelphia	44	53	.444
Washington	42	56	.429

Games Behind: Boston 5½, New York 6½, Cleveland 7½, Detroit 9, Chicago 10, Philadelphia 14, Washington 15

Results Aug. 1

Cleveland 8, Boston 4.
Detroit 8, New York 4.
Philadelphia 2, Chicago 1, (12 inns.)
St. Louis 11, Washington 6.

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(Continued from previous page)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Words of Current Interest

Affected—*A-fek'-ted* (*a* clipped-short as in account, both *e*'s short). By Webster's alternative choice, the second *e* may be pronounced as short *i*.

This verb is not to be confused with "effect." They are different in meaning and pronunciation. "Affect" means "to influence" or "to have an effect upon." It may also mean "to aim toward" or "to assume," as, "He affected a careless manner of dress." The verb "effect," on the other hand, means "to bring about" or "to accomplish." Both *e*'s are short.

Beethoven—*Ba'-to-ven* (*a* and *o* long, *e* clipped-short as in silent). By Webster's alternative choice, the *h* may be aspirated in the second syllable, and the *t* transferred to the first syllable—*bat'-ho-ven* (vowels as before).

Ephphatha (Mark 7:34)—*Ef'-a-tha* (*e* short, both *a*'s as in *sofa*). This is the imperative of a Hebrew verb meaning "to open," "to loosen."

Esaias (Matt. 13:14)—*E-za'-yas* (*e* quick-long as in *e*vent, first *a* long, second clipped-short as in account). By Webster's alternative choice, *e-zi'-as* (*e* quick-long, *i* long, *a* clipped-short). This second pronunciation is the one prevalent in Britain.

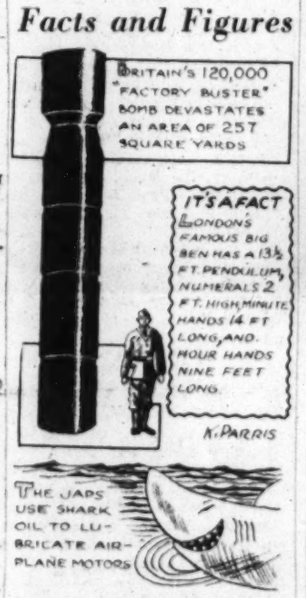
"Esaias" is the same as "Isaiah," being the form of this name as it comes into English through New Testament Greek.

Mozart—*Mo'-zart* (*o* long, *a* as in *a*rm). This is the accepted Anglicized pronunciation. Webster's also lists the German pronunciation, which is *mo'-tsart* (vowels as before).

Palpable—*Pal'-pa-b'l* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*).

This word is derived from the Latin *palpare*, which means "to feel or touch." But we now understand "palpable" to include that which is evident to any of the senses.

Facts and Figures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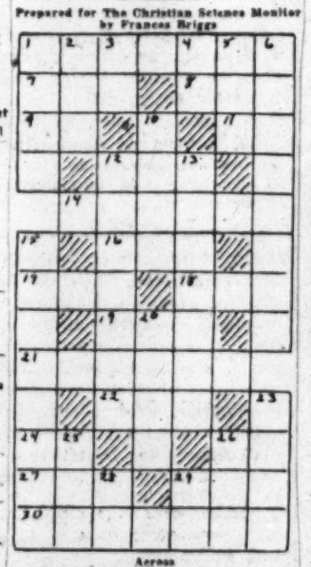
K. PARRIS
THE JAPS USE SHARK OIL TO LUBRICATE AIRPLANE MOTORS

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Brussels became noted for the manufacture of what?
5—An Arimasspian would have how many eyes?
8—What is name of cape at southern extremity of New Jersey?
9—Upon.
11—Pair (abbr.).
12—Geppetto made what for Pinocchio from crumb of bread?
14—What is first name of titular character in "Little Lord Fauntleroy"?
16—One that represents what is newest.
17—What animal is associated with Tommy Green and Johnny Stout?
18—Acriform liquid.
19—According to Whittier, what month is it when "again the blackbirds sing" (abbr.)?
21—_____ Jean Libbey (poss.).
22—Male of the Moufion is what?
24—Towards.
26—What is the symbol for calcium?
27—What is a city of Nebraska?
29—What is a contrivance used to measure the speed of a ship?
30—Person who lives in seclusion is what?

Down
1—What English explorer and navigator discovered the Hawaiian Islands?
2—What was given name of Miss Rutledge, Lincoln's first love?
3—Musical note.
4—What is the square of the body of a type?
5—To rap lightly.
6—What is a city of central New York?
10—Nephrite is a variety of what?
12—What do you call one of a fabulous people of Thessaly, half man, half horse?
13—A plan of future procedure is what?
15—Hiram Powers was noted as what?
20—To entreat.
23—What is the goal structure for hockey, lacrosse, etc.?
25—Native metal.
26—What is name of a variety of lettuce?
28—District of Columbia (abbr.).
29—Symbol for lutecium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Official United States Coast Guard Photo

Normandy Table Cloth

A Nazi emblem, captured at Carentan, France, serves a useful purpose as Ensign Louis A. Schuite plays host to two Army officers at a tea aboard a Coast Guard LST off the French coast. Maj. Lloyd B. Patch, Brockton, Mass., and Maj. Carl A. Buechmer, Altamonte Springs, Fla., are the appreciative guests.

Today's Quotation

The hills are dearest which our childish feet
Have climbed the earliest; and the streams most sweet
Are ever those at which our young lips drank.

—WHITTIER

In Lighter Vein

Successful

The little tot and her mother boarded the crowded bus. As the parent was paying the fare, the little girl called out brightly: "Oh, mother, I found a seat."

To the astonishment of a dignified gentleman, the little girl had clambered up into his lap, while the other passengers roared with laughter.

Appears to Be

From an Army newspaper comes the observation: "Women like a strong, silent man because they think he's listening."

Daily Anecdote

Small-Town Solomon

In the small village of Chelm, in Russia, a public bath was in the course of construction, when a controversy arose concerning it. Some of the citizens demanded that the flooring be made of smoothly planed boards so there would not be any splinters, while another group maintained that a smooth floor would constitute a source of danger—it would be slippery and people might fall and be injured.

The matter was brought before the venerable patriarch of the village, whose duty it was to keep peace among the people.

"My decision," he said, "is that the boards should be planed." "But," continued the sage, turning to the rought-board champions, "in order to remove the danger that might ensue from smooth boards, I shall direct the carpenters to lay the boards with the smooth sides downward."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Sergeant Pilcheck

"They're my pin-ups"

Brevities

A new instrument combining the trumpet, alto horn and trombone is announced. It looks like the peaceful days have gone forever.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Making out income-tax returns next year will be pleasant and easy work. The taxpayer will have nothing to worry about except what to use for money.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

"Swiss chard will grow in almost any soil, and insects will not harm it," says a Victory Garden bulletin. One can only feel that sometimes insects know best.—Detroit News.

NEWS ITEM— YES! EVERYTHING SINGS AT NIGHT!
I WONDER IF MANY PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE BEAUTY OF THE NIGHT
NOTICE HOW EVERYTHING SINGS AT NIGHT?
HEAR THAT WHIPPOOR-WILL'S SONG - THE FROGS' SERENADE - AND THE COWBELL TINKLING DOWN IN THE VALLEY
EVEN THE WIND SINGS THROUGH THE TREES AND THE BUGS CHORUS A SYMPHONY
MIGHTY QUIETS AND...
WOULDN'T YOU KNOW THAT RADIO'D SPOIL IT
IT'S JUST AS YOU SAID- "EVERYTHING SINGS AT NIGHT"

The Taffles—*Lesser of Two Evils* — By PALMER

SINCE HENRY HAS BEEN HITCH-HIKING TO WORK THIS IS HOW THE CLOCK IN THE OFFICE HAS BEEN LOOKING WHEN HE GETS IN—
YOU'RE WANTED IN THE INNER SANCTUM HENRY-
OH! OH!
ARE MY EARS RED! - I'VE SIMPLY GOT TO LEARN HOW TO RIDE THAT BIKE !!
MR BALRUMPLE PRIVATE

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Experienced Fans* — By LE PELLEY

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HE ALWAYS KNOWS A SHORT CUT OR SOMETHING ...
THESE PICTURES DON'T FOOL ME ANY MORE ...
TODAY
WOW... THEY'VE GOT RAY RANGER TRAPPED AGAIN ....
OH... I HOPE HE GETS OUT... I HOPE HE GETS OUT... !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wow!* — By RODGERS

Our new friend Billy was surprised we didn't know about the Redfield treasure-
"It happened years ago," he began-then went into a long rigmarole about a man named Redfield who built our old house-
Then because he was a Tory or something like that, he had to move in a hurry one day-
But before he left he is supposed to have hidden a great deal of money and silver somewhere about the place-
"And if he did it's still right here for no one has ever found the stuff he hid!" Billy concluded-

The Adventures of Waddles—*Perhaps He Doesn't Know His Alphabet* — By THE HAGERS

NO MORE ROOSTING IN TREES. I'M NO TURKEY.
THAT STATEMENT, TED, IS OPEN TO ARGUMENT.
A LIGHT, WADDLES! PERHAPS A BEAR WITH A HEART OF GOLD LIVES THERE.
OR A GENTLE OLD LION
EVIDENTLY THE KEEPER OF THE INN IS OUT.
HE MUST BE A FUGITIVE FROM THE W.P.B.!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Diapason of Confidence

As usual, Mr. Churchill has just delivered in the House of Commons a speech which will give historians of this war ideas for a dozen chapters.

As the fifth year of the war approaches its end, the British are "taking it" again from the Nazi terrorists. The indiscriminate attitude toward legitimate war objectives and illegitimate slaughter of civilians which characterizes the monolithic monster's last struggle is the same as was seen in its first more-coolly-calculated brutalities. More than 5,000 Britons have been killed by the robot bombs, some 15,000 wounded, 17,000 homes destroyed, and 800,000 damaged. The arguments of men who want a "reasonable" peace for Germany are drowned out by the noise of the killer robot.

But Mr. Churchill expressed the British disdain for this dark episode of the war by his emphasis on the positive side of things. Things are looking better to him than he, guessing the dynamic effect of any expression of optimism from such responsible quarters, dares quite to say. Not only does the end of the war in Europe look nearer today than anyone could reasonably have hoped it would, but when that end comes it will release such a preponderance of military and naval power as should shorten the Far Eastern schedule in a comparable way.

The pledge to stand by Turkey now that that country has severed relations with Germany is worth a lot more today than it could have been the last time the Turks seemed on the brink of war against the common enemy.

Mr. Churchill's references to Teheran and the plans so punctiliously followed by all the Allies are a good omen for postwar co-operation. Out of gratification which must be shared by all who are prospering in those plans a spirit of good will is bound to carry over into the planning of the postwar attack on war itself.

Mr. Churchill's acknowledgement of the enormous job being done by the Russians, and his praise of General Eisenhower, marks a phase of international co-operation which has exceeded in usefulness and esprit even the more optimistic predictions about it.

Americans and Britons can work together, just as they can work with Russia. The Prime Minister's rebuke to Argentina is a present example of that co-operation in the diplomatic field. It backs up Secretary Hull's stiff statement of last week on Argentina's equivocal behavior.

Mr. Churchill's speeches in prosperity show as much fight as those which held Britain's island fortress almost by sheer word-power alone in the dark hours after France's fall. If the Allied peoples catch that spirit they will not slacken but speed their efforts toward victory and the hope of global peace.

Another Monkey Wrench

The race riot-transport strike in Philadelphia is another monkey-wrench in the war effort. It hampers vital war production in a community which has just been designated by Federal officials as a "critical manpower shortage area," and it strikes a blow at a fundamental of democracy.

Union bus and streetcar operators went on strike—in the face of their leaders' protests—because, the company says, Negro operators were hired. That the usual race-riot procedure which followed was reversed, with Negroes dragging men from motor vehicles and beating them, does not affect the underlying cause: racial intolerance which has its roots in an economic struggle. It is notorious that a number of labor unions will not permit Negroes to rise above a certain level of employment in America. But why not Negro motormen and bus drivers when we have Negro mail carriers and elevator operators, even in the South?

With 72 per cent of the Philadelphia Navy Yard workers unable to report for duty and as high as 50 per cent absenteeism at other war plants due to this unauthorized strike, here is a situation where officialdom is warranted in taking quick and severe measures.

No one who has ever watched an English sparrow chasing cabbage moths or other insects in his Victory Garden will ever again classify this bird among the pests.

When it comes to that, there are a lot of people who are hoping that this is not midstream, but pretty close to the ultimate bank.

At Last?

This time it really looks like a Finnish-Russian peace. The resignation of Risto Ryti from the Presidency is interpreted in Finland as invalidating Helsinki's "no-separate-peace" agreement with Berlin. This pact was made on Mr. Ryti's responsibility without consulting Parliament. The Finns can claim another "out" also. It is that the Nazis have not made good the promises of aid which von Ribbentrop took with him when he visited Finland late in June.

Marshal Mannerheim, who takes over the Presidency, has been praised as a patriot and attacked as a Fascist. But it is believed he will prove acceptable to the Kremlin. Trained in the Russian army of the Czars, aware of the preponderance of power the Finns would face, he is now reported to have opposed war with Russia in 1939, not on ideological grounds but purely from the point of view of military realism.

However, it will not be forgotten that, in February, reports from Moscow spoke of destruction of the "Mannerheim-Ryti clique" as one of the requisites for peace between Russia and Finland. Perhaps with Mr. Ryti out of office the clique will be held dissolved. In any event it looks as if Russia as well as Finland is ready to reach an agreement, the Russians being in an enviable military position.

November Is Still To Come

Representative Hamilton Fish's victory in the Republican primary does not necessarily assure his re-election to Congress in November. The excellent showing made by his opponent, Augustus W. Bennet, a Newburgh, New York, attorney, is sufficient to encourage his followers to believe that he can defeat the pre-Pearl Harbor "non-interventionist" in the November election. At that time, Mr. Bennet may run on a "Good Government Party" ticket and attract the support of the Democrats as well as the more than 40 per cent of dissident Republicans who voted for him in the primary.

Mr. Dewey's repudiation of Mr. Fish probably helped Mr. Bennet. But the Representative from the twenty-ninth New York district, no political novice, had been building fences in the new district ever since reapportionment was proposed. Moreover, a large percentage of the rural Republican voters are said to have resented what they termed "outside interference" in the Congressional race.

As election time nears, voters in Mr. Fish's district may come to realize that more than mere party labels or a seat in Congress is involved in the Fish-Bennet contest. The point at issue is whether Americans are willing to continue to encourage in their public officers and national lawmakers the narrow nationalism and intolerance that prolongs misunderstanding, breeds war, and puts off the day when universal brotherhood shall be acknowledged and practiced.

Rolling in Normandy

The news tells us the outstanding facts about the American advance from Normandy into Brittany. What we cannot know is the precise status of the German resistance.

The German command, while lacking power to throw the Anglo-American landings back into the sea, had sufficient force to draw a ring around the beachhead and offer stout resistance in any sector that the British or Americans sought to break through.

They successfully contained the British at Caen; the Americans appear to have at least deeply penetrated the crust in the Avranches sector. Whether this is more than a penetration and is, as the reports now suggest, a general crumbling of the German southern anchor, leaving the flank exposed for a roll back to Paris, remains to be discovered.

The Germans may have pulled in all the reserves they could from the north and from the south and still found them insufficient to halt the Americans, or these forces may yet be gathering for the decisive counterattack. Again, the Americans may be able to use their superior transport and armor in so fanning out in deceptive and disruptive movement that a concentrated German counterattack would be futile.

The number of prisoners now surrendering, the rapidity of the advance, the known superiority in numbers and matériel of the Anglo-American forces, the improvement in weather—all these add up to enough to suggest that the Allies are at last really rolling in France and that another body blow has been dealt German morale.

First Things First

Three Courses Open to Mikolajczyk

By Emlyn Williams

LONDON

Premier Mikolajczyk and his Polish mission have already arrived in Moscow in a Russian airplane sent to Teheran to meet them, and as these words appear, conversations between Soviet leaders and the Polish Committee of National Liberation are under way.

In London there is no attempt to hide the fact that this almost twelfth-hour visit is viewed with much hope and anxiety, since it is clearly realized that Allied unity depends very largely upon agreement between these two neighbors concerning their future relations. Much criticism has been levelled at both parties to this issue, depending upon the particular outlook of the critic, but none denies the urgent necessity of success from the present meeting.

From the outset it has been obvious that Premier Mikolajczyk can succeed only if he satisfies Soviet Union leaders upon two points: First, willingness to make changes in the Polish Government in London acceptable to Moscow and, secondly, agreement on the Curzon Line as a general basis for an eastern frontier discussion.

* * *

Mr. Mikolajczyk must discover how to achieve maximum Polish unity both inside and outside Poland, in view of the sharp differences between the two sections of Poles, one of which is in Russia and the other outside of Russia, and even the two underground movements inside Poland which have carried on their work separately. The result is that now two organized bodies claim to speak in the name of Poland. The Government-in-Exile claims to be more widely representative of Poland but the National Committee has the distinct advantage of being already within Polish territory and supported by victorious Russian armies. Their programs for postwar Poland, judging from statements issued out of Moscow by the Liberation Committee some days ago, and Deputy Premier Kwapinski's broadcast program last week end, appear to contain none such differences as present difficulties to a common understanding.

Obviously, the present aim of the Moscow meeting is to prepare for the merging of authority as between government and committee for a period following the liberation of Warsaw, which probably is coming soon. Three possible courses are open to Mikolajczyk. First, he might decide from observation on the spot to remain in Russia, become head of a new government consisting of members of the Liberation Committee and some members of the Government he would invite to join him from London, and go to Warsaw with the advancing Russian armies. This is unlikely. Secondly, he might fail to reach an agreement and return to London, having de facto broken off relations with the Soviet Union, with all the dire consequences for the future of Poland which this involves. Thirdly, the most probable course, Mikolajczyk, after fullest discussions with all possible Polish elements in Russia, will return to London and report to the Polish Cabinet here. That group will—presumably with a little British aid—see the sense of the real situation and make suitable changes so that co-operation between Polish elements inside and outside of Poland may be assured.

* * *

Such a course of action would have a number of advantages for the future of Poland. First, Russia would give the strongest support to Poland's securing the most favorable Western frontier; second, the Poles can still hope for a postponement of the final settlement of the Eastern frontier question, so that Lwow and Vilna may not yet be definitely lost.

Mikolajczyk, however, would be the first to admit that, whatever the superficial agreement, there will certainly remain great differences of opinion among Poles outside Poland and Russia. The possibility cannot be excluded that if he takes a strong line in keeping with Moscow, it will result in a big split in the Polish ranks here, not only political but military, so that Mikolajczyk will have to show not only tact but also strength and resolution. Simultaneously, however, the issue is so vital for Poland's future that it is expected that he will do so.

It is a curious fact that whereas only a year ago British authorities were certainly not too co-operative when Czechoslovak President Benes desired to go to Moscow to sign the Czechoslovak-Russian treaty, now British and Americans have been doing everything possible to get the Polish Premier to Moscow.

Premier Mikolajczyk, at Cairo en route, had an opportunity to learn the latest information concerning the situation inside Poland and the Soviet Union from M. T. Arciszewski, executive chief of the Polish Socialist Party, and from Josef Retinger, once General Sikorski's private secretary, and for some months after 1941, by agreement between Stalin and Sikorski, Polish Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow. Retinger returned a few months ago from a daring mission inside Poland.

Mr. Gibson on Peace

The Bookshelf

Out of his years of experience in diplomatic service, Hugh Gibson has written THE ROAD TO FOREIGN POLICY (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50). For the average reader, the road will seem not so much a broad, straight, and well-marked highway, but the same labyrinth to which we are all so thoroughly and uncomfortably accustomed.

* * *

Mr. Gibson's proposals aim at "a real foreign policy, a professionalized diplomacy, an informed press, a vital spiritual leadership, and a public opinion fitted to exercise intelligent democratic control of policy." His most original contribution to the problem is a plan for a Council on National Defense under which all Government activities touching on foreign affairs would be co-ordinated. The State, Commerce, Treasury, and Agriculture Departments and the Army and Navy would be represented on it in day-to-day co-operation. It would be extended further to include members of the Senate and House committees intrusted with foreign affairs.

Aside from this proposal, the most interesting passages in the book are those which reflect the author's personal experience in diplomatic service, and some of these are pleasant and amusing reading. But on the whole the work suffers from lack of central drive. It does not create a sense of urgency for its thesis.

* * *

Possibly this is because its author is too honest to trumpet his proposals as being necessary to winning this war and making the peace stick. Any improvements in the United States' conduct of its foreign relations would obviously serve this purpose in some degree. But we are all concerned at this moment, rightly or wrongly, with problems of a different sort from those exercising Mr. Gibson.

These problems are not questions of reorganization of the machinery for making decisions or even developing policy in Washington. They are questions as to what size commitments America must make for peace after this war and how the American people can be convinced, and convince their political leaders, of the need for bold ventures in international organization.

C. W. M.

Congress Wary of "Rushing" Peace

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Only about one-third of the Senators and one-tenth of the Congressmen were in their seats when Congress reconvened yesterday, but—at least to the casual observer—there was a real will to get ready for the peace in a hurry.

Just how many of the speeches that started off the era of vigorous postwar preparation in the House and Senate yesterday were for political consumption back home and how many were from the heart is hard to say. Anyway, they sounded good.

Among the 30-odd men in the Senate when Vice-President Wallace called them to order were most of its leaders and most effective members.

"We cannot permit this country to be as unprepared for peace as it has always been for war," declared Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley. "I feel it my duty to say that a recess for August is totally unjustified."

Speaking for the Republicans, Senator Wallace H. White of Maine got up and he thought Congress had needed the last five weeks off, but now it needed to buckle down to work again.

There was little of the "back to school" reunion type of gaiety in the Senate during its 50-minute session yesterday. Vice-President Wallace was in the presiding officer's chair ready to finish out his term in January. The historic gavel that Senator Sam Jackson nicked in practicing for the Democratic convention was mended. There wasn't even an ovation when Senator Joe Guffey of Pennsylvania offered the Vice-President's seconding speech for President Roosevelt at Chicago and his more recent one before the Iowa State Democratic Convention for printing in the Congressional Record. Senator Vandenberg countered by offering all the Republican speeches for inclusion.

A number of Senators did go up and congratulate Senator Gerald P. Nye on his recent narrow squeak in the North Dakota primaries.

There were also handshakes for silver-haired Hiram Johnson, who has been able to be in his seat not more than two or three times in the last year.

More Congressmen would undoubtedly have been back in their seats had they felt there was really anything they could do here. The postwar reconversion and demobilization program, now the most urgent item on the Congressional docket, has to be perfected and approved by committees before members are asked to vote. That is the way Congress works. If committee members had stayed here during the recess and had the program ready, Congress would be in full swing again now, but they, too, felt the need of getting an election-year look-in on their constituencies and it took an urgent telegram from Senate leaders to get some of them back.

Of course, nobody knows just how fast Congress may have to work to get the reconversion machinery in working order before the war ends in Europe. Then war production in this country will be cut back 35 per cent. The war won't be over but many workers will need to change jobs.

How fast could Congress work in a pinch? Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, estimated this week that the Military Affairs Committee could report out a postwar bill in 24 hours and the Senate could act in another 48.

Senators hinted yesterday that one reason they aren't keen about working too fast is that war workers will think they have inside information here in Washington that Hitler is about to collapse and get the idea that they ought to get out of war work and into a more permanent job.

Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, made that point yesterday when he told his colleagues, "The idea must not get out to the country that the war is over—because it isn't."

It should not be assumed that members of Congress are necessarily on a vacation when they are at home. The Senator or Congressman who will let himself can get roped into a full schedule of "E" awards, college commencements, and Rotary Club speeches. Old friends come bearing gifts and asking him to get their sons home from the front or other personal favors. He can't hide away the way he does in Washington.

Constituents are often to blame for making their Congressmen feel his place is in his district, rather than at the seat of government. If you think Congress ought to be working instead of fiddling, it's up to you to make your Congressman feel he's dispensable and even unwelcome back home.

Pieces in the Argentine Puzzle

Toward Tomorrow: A Peace Aims Feature

By Carlyle Morgan

Many North Americans read current news dispatches from Washington or South American capitals with increasing bewilderment. Why does Argentina persist on a course leading, via German defeat, so obviously an *accelerando* to international disrepute? As Mr. Churchill has just observed in the House of Commons, Argentina "has chosen to dally with evil and, also, not only with evil but with the losing side."

To try to throw some light on this puzzle is not to bid for sympathy for the present Argentine regime, for sympathy is not due it. It is simply to point out that the Argentine attitude is conditioned by something besides sheer perversity.

The fundamental struggle within the country is not between a set primarily serving Axis interests and a set primarily opposing the Axis. It is between the old landholding aristocracy, represented in the Conservative party—the Partido Demócrata Nacional—and the newer industrial power back of the Unión Cívica Radical.

The Conservatives have little use for the United States. Americans refuse to buy the meat and the cereals which the land owners must sell if they are to remain solvent. Conservative policy would direct Argentine trade to Britain, taking manufactured imports from Britain to make it easier for Britons to buy meats and cereals. The Radicals naturally oppose this policy because they want tariffs on manufactured goods.

The Radical Party has been regarded as the party of the majority but unfortunately it depended heavily on personalities, and when these weakened or passed from the picture, the Radicals were left floundering. They have labored under the further disadvantage that the Conservatives have had army support so that when confusion resulted from scandals in Radical ranks or from intrigue by the Conservatives, a strong-arm clique was usually on hand to "take over."

Ramirez was able to grasp office largely because of his military connections, though with the blessing of Radicals and others who had offered to make him their candidate against his predecessor. Let us note the reaction in the United States to this event. It illustrates how superficial is much outside knowledge about Argentina. American opinion at first seemed elated but later could not hide its disillusion. These responses were the result of supposing that Ramirez's anti-Nazi statements reflected the issue on which he rose to power.

The explanation of these rises and falls plainly is not in Naziism or anti-Naziism. Ramirez had failed to carry out promises of internal reform which had inspired wholesome support for him, and as he lost this support he had to lean ever more heavily on the most Conservative and unscrupulous elements on the right. When he fell, it was partly because his regime had been made ridiculous by a bungling message to Secretary Hull offering terms for Argentine co-operation in hemisphere security which smacked of blackmail and got a reply that made its authors an international laughing stock.

This being so, it was a wonder to some when the Farrell regime, which replaced Ramirez Government, showed no more cordiality to the United States or the United Nations. But it would not have been such a wonder if the internal struggle in Argentina were understood. The landholders are fighting for their lives. Their lives depend on trade with Britain. If the industrialists gain power, obstacles will be raised against that trade. The grip of the landholders will be broken. The United States' refusal in normal times to buy agricultural products plays into the hands of the Conservatives' internal enemies, the industrialists.

But military power and raw material trade due to the war keep Conservatives in the saddle for the time being. There could be another revolution in Argentina without any change of the Government's attitude to the United Nations. For though Britain is a member of the latter, it is the United States which has gained the more influence in the New World through the United Nations' setup.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper 2

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly, A...